FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched successful raids on two "large maritime targets" off the Iranian coast 9 November, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Lloyds of London confirmed that an Iranian oil tanker and a Cypriot tanker built for an Iranian company were damaged by Iraqi air strikes, INA reported.

Leaders of two major Iraqi Kurdish movements reached an agreement in Tehran recently to mobilize their resources and expand their activities in northern Iraq against President Saddam Husayn's regime, IRNA announced 8 November. The agreement was concluded between Kurdistan Democratic Party leader Idris Barzani and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan leader Jalal Talabani, IRNA said, adding that Iranian representatives attended the meeting.

Regarding arms supplies to Iran, the Iraqi paper *Al-Qadisiyah* noted "recent revelations" and "scandals" concerning "Zionist-Khomeyniite cooperation in the field of armaments," stressing that this "affirms the partnership between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime in imposing the war on Iraq." The Iraqi editorial, which was cited by Voice of the Masses, did not mention international press reports about U.S. arms supplies to Iran. The issue of U.S. contacts with Iran was raised by several Arab newspapers outside Iraq, including Egypt's *Al-Ahram*, which described the alleged U.S. attempt to barter weapons for hostages as "humiliating," according to MENA.

In another arms supply development, TANJUG cited Portugese reports that an Iranian airliner loaded military material at Lisbon Airport 7 November.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech — The Islamic Republic was established "without depending on any individual" and it will survive "whether I am here or not," Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni declared in a 9 November speech broadcast by Tehran radio. People will not abandon their daily prayers or their Mecca pilgrimage just because "someone disappears," he said. Noting "daily rumors" that he is dying, Khomeyni acknowledged that "death is for everyone."

Arrests — Majlis Deputy Ahmad Kashani and several "misled" military personnel have been arrested for disseminating clandestine circulars "inspired by the counterrevolution," the Intelligence Ministry announced in a statement reported by Tehran radio.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Mordekhay Vanunu is being detained in Israel in accordance with a court order, the government Secretariat announced in a statement reported by IDF radio 9 November. All rumors alleging that Vanunu was kidnapped from British soil are "totally unfounded," the statement asserted, adding "the report that Mr Peres contacted Mrs Thatcher to inform her on something that never took place is equally unfounded." In a related report, Jerusalem radio said that Vanunu is suspected of committing serious transgressions of the penal code dealing with state security, noting that some of the crimes in this chapter carry life imprisonment and death sentences.

Comment, Denial on Arms to Iran — Commenting on worldwide press reports about U.S. contacts with Iran and related Israeli military supplies to Iran, *Ma'Ariv* stressed that an authoritative and official clarification of these matters is now called for in both Washington and Jerusalem. *Davar* subsequently cited the cabinet secretary's statement that Israel "does not sell arms to Iran."

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak appointed 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi prime minister and instructed him to form a new government following the resignation of 'Ali Lufti and his cabinet 9 November, MENA reported. According to the text of President Mubarak's letter of appointment carried by MENA, the prime minister designate is entrusted with forming a cabinet which will "give strong impetus" to ongoing reform. President Mubarak called on the new cabinet to "mobilize all domestic and foreign resources" to stimulate the economy. He also charged it with preparing a plan to control the prices of basic commodities, safeguarding public order, and improving social services, especially the education and medical systems.

French Hostages in Lebanon

The "Organization of Revolutionary Justice" announced 10 November that it will release several French hostages shortly, AFP reported.

Syria

The ability of European decisionmaking to resist U.S. pressure will be put to the test as the EEC ministers meet to consider sanctions against Syria, *Al-Ba'th* asserted in a 10 November editorial quoted by Damascus radio. In addition, the radio highlighted a *Tishrin* commentary concluding that U.S. pressure on Syria is increasing regional tension. Earlier, in a 7 November message to workers broadcast by Damascus television, President Hafiz al-Asad asserted that the people's steadfast adherence to Syria's pan-Arab line will defeat "imperialist-Zionist plots."

The Syrian Arab Nationality Law of 1969 was amended to state that any resident of Syria who bears "the nationality of an Arab country" and is of good character may be granted citizenship upon written application, according to a 9 November presidential decree broadcast on Damascus radio.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison Bureau issued a statement warning the EEC that Libya will respond to "aggressive action" against Syria, Tripoli television reported 9 November. The statement called on Arab countries to withdraw their assets from the West, establish an oil embargo, and boycott Western goods. In another expression of solidarity with Syria, a Pan-Arab Command statement carried by Tripoli television 9 November noted that the command is mobilizing its forces to support Syria.

Jordan

In an 8 November speech broadcast by Amman radio, King Husayn stressed the need for regional and international support in implementing Jordan's comprehensive development program for the West Bank and Gaza. The king, who was addressing the opening of the Jordanian Development Conference, pointed out that the program is an extension of Jordan's economic stategy emphasizing Arab economic integration to promote peace and stability and protect Arab interests. In remarks to Amman television, conference chairman Crown Prince Hasan noted that the PLO representative in Amman was invited but was "in Romania or elsewhere."

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba expelled Socialist Destourian official Ahmed Kadidi from the party, Tunis radio reported. According to KUNA, Kadidi is a close friend of former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

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PLO Praises Israeli 'Personalities' at Talks

LD091823 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] At the end of the meeting held recently in Romania between a number of Israeli democratic personalities who recognize the PLO and a number of Palestinian personalities, the Palestinian side made the following statement:

Pursuant to the PNC's resolutions in its various sessions regarding positive dialogue with democratic progressive forces that recognize the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; that recognize their inalienable national rights; and that believe in and struggle for the just and durable peace based on the right of the Palestinian people to determine their destiny and to set up their Palestinian independent state, a meeting was held between a number of Israeli personalities and (?activists) and a number of Palestinian leaderships and cadres in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We express our high appreciation to the brotherly Romanian people and to the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Comrade Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, for the warm welcome and hospitality. We highly appreciate the brave stand adopted by the Israeli group of democratic personalities and forces that initiated this meeting regardless of the official Zionist decision to ban any contact between the democratic forces and the PLO.

The PLO stresses once again its profound and responsible adherence to work and struggle to reach a durable and just peace within the framework of the international conference in which the Soviet Union, the United States, the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the concerned parties including the PLO take part.

The PLO cherishes the response reflected by the initatives of the progressive forces to this meeting.

We appeal to all peace-loving forces in the world to play their role in a more effective manner to back the genuine peace efforts based on justice. Simultaneously, we affirm our condemnation of the official Zionist attitude which rejects the durable and just peace and which engages in international politics to oppose the Palestinian people, the Arab nation, and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi Discusses Palestinian Unity, Jordan

JN090719 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 6 Nov 86 p 10

["Text" of interview with Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, conducted by 'Abd al-Majid al-Bijar, the *Al-Ittihad* correspondent in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on recent Arab League meeting in Tunis] Al-Bijar: Consultations among several factions of the Palestinian revolution were renewed in Tunis recently. Why in Tunis at this particular time, and what are the decisions that resulted from the meetings?

Qaddumi: The venue of the meetings is not important. They were not scheduled to be held at a particular place. We have met many times in Algiers and in the GDR, as well as in Prague. In every place we meet the PLO's political presence is welcomed. The meeting was a good start for another meeting that will be held on a high level in which all the topical issues will be discussed, particularly the fixing of a date for convening the PNC. The latest meeting was held not to make decisions but so that the various parties will hold consultations and exchange views and highlight the central issues that could be referred to the PNC where they will be discussed and where final decisions regarding them are made.

Al-Bijar: Which factions participated in the meeting?

Qaddumi: Fatah, the DFLP, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party attended.

Al-Bijar: What about the other organizations and what steps were made to include them in the talks?

Qaddumi: That issue was among the most important topics discussed at the meeting. The objective was that the parties that share similar views should meet first so that dialogue among them will be an easy matter, while the door should be kept open to the other organizations to join and agreement on fixing a date for a PNC meeting is reached.

Al-Bijar: Is the date of convening the PNC approaching?

Qaddumi: The recent meetings are proof that the date of the convening of the PNC is approaching.

Al-Bijar: Will a PNC meeting be convened with those who attend it?

Qaddumi: It is not a question of who attends and who does not attend. There are five organizations [who have agreed to attend]. We hope that their number will increase. However, these five organizations represent the overwhelming majority that want the PNC to convene.

Al-Bijar: A great deal has been said about tension in the relations between Tunisia and the PLO. What is the present state of these relations?

Qaddumi: Gossip is a natural part of life. Often the press, particularly the hostile press, report news about the PLO in a negative manner. There have been many rumors. However, one must say that fraternal Tunisia has hosted the Palestinian strugglers who were received personally by President Habib Bourguiba when they left Lebanon for Tunisia. Tunisia — as the Tunisian officials confirm — is the headquarters of the Palestinian political leadership. They always affirm this. One should also say that we transferred all the military strugglers from Tunisia and Algeria to the territory neighboring our occupied territory long ago, because that is where their position, work, and mission

lie. There is no doubt that hostile media try to harm our Arab relations. We make every effort to respond to such rumors. We have never disguised the nature of our relations with any Arab country. Naturally, we do not interfere in the internal affairs of any Arab country, but at the same time we believe that no Arab party should make concessions or separately seek a solution to the Palestinian question, for the Palestinian question is a pan-Arab issue and this is stated in the resolutions adopted by Arab summits. That is one of the characteristics of the Palestinian question. We receive support from the overwhelming majority. This makes our mission and work easier, and enhances our ability to wage armed struggle in our occupied territory.

Al-Bijar: The office of the general commander, who is also the PLO chairman, and that of the head of the PLO Political Department then remain.

Qaddumi: The civilian political institutions remain. When the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was signed, many of the strugglers left for Jordan to be close to the occupied territory and in direct contact with our people there. More than 2 years ago, the leadership decided to deploy most of the fighters in the neighboring Arab territory, particularly those who were previously residing in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, or Egypt. We did not encourage the departure of any of them. On the contrary, we asked them to stay even if they were exposed to some harassment because the action and the masses are there around the occupied territory.

Al-Bijar: Is there anything new on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

Qaddumi: In fact, the relationship linking us with the Jordanian people as stipulated by the PNC resolutions are distinguished relations. This means that the past unity between the West and East banks left its marks on Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and there is no doubt that the geographic location further enhances them. However, the recent developments which witnessed Jordan's suspension of work in the agreement — which we call the Jordanian-Palestinian working paper because it is not an agreement but a working paper and mechanism to implement the Fes summit resolutions — were actually caused by the United States, which foiled this paper when it rejected the right to self-determination and Jordan stopped coordination...

We strongly regret this measure and all the subsequent measures, such as Jordan's support for some figures who used to be members of the Palestinian revolution. It is very regrettable that Jordan supported and wagered on them and tried to depict the Palestinian revolution as being divided. However, it has been proved that the overwhelming majority of the Palestinian people stand by the PLO and its legitimate leadership. We were not upset by this affair. On the contrary, we replied to all the Jordanian officials' statements in an ethical manner.

We believe that the problem is not with Jordan even if Jordan believes that it is with the PLO. Facts and events show that the United States and Israel are the problem and not any Arab regime, although we were attacked by several Arab regimes and we were always in the position of having to defend ourselves. Therefore, we avoid getting involved in any verbal or propagandist campaign with any Arab country even if this country wants to provoke us as Jordan did.

But we will not reply to this provocation because the Palestinian revolution perceives its strength and power and feels that the Palestinian masses are standing by it. Clearly speaking, the Palestinian revolution specified its objectives in accordance with the PNC resolutions as the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the right to self-determination without any external interference. If there is a way to peace in the region, then it is the convening of an international conference within the framework of the United Nations to be attended by the two superpowers as well as the PLO on an equal footing with other parties through an independent Palestinian delegation.

Al-Bijar: Is there anything new on holding this international conference in light of all the initiatives to this effect?

Qaddumi: The United States is an obstacle to world peace and the policy it is following is a provocative polic in all regions. The recent summit meetings indicated that the United States is continuing this policy and will not change it and is also trying to expand aggression. Consider what the United States has done in Nicaragua, what it is doing in the Middle East, and its aggressive policies and pressures on several countries. The United States supports South Africa, the racist regime that assassinated struggler hero Samora Machel. Concerning the Palestine question, the United States, as known, provides full military, political, and economic support to Israel so that it will expand its area and not withdraw from Lebanon or from the occupied Arab and Palestinian lands. Thus, the United States is moving in the direction of increasing tension in the world. I do not believe the United States is approaching a peaceful policy. Hopes of an international conference have dwindled, especially since the United States and Reagan in particular are cowboys that attempt to carry out these acts in other regions of the world.

Al-Bijar: If the chances for an international conference have dwindled, then what is the alternative?

Qaddumi: The Jerusalem operation.

Al-Bijar: This means that the PLO will drop the political option and intensify its resistance.

Qaddumi: Undoubtedly, if we are given an opportunity, we will intensify our militant action in the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands although we will not obstruct the road to peace. We seek peace and we are ready to negotiate for a just solution based on the Palestinian people's national rights and on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian territory. [passage omitted].

Amal Attacks Designed To 'Balkanize' Region

JN072207 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] A PLO military communique has stated that the agent Amal gangs escalated their criminal shelling against the Burj

al-Barajinah and Al-Rashidiyah camps using artillery, Grad missiles, and various caliber mortars and machineguns. Defenseless innocent people — most of whom were women and children — were martyred and wounded as a result. Following is the text: Despite all the efforts exerted by the Lebanese national forces yesterday and during the past few days and despite all the cease-fire agreements that were made, the Amal gangs continued their shelling and siege of all the Palestinian camps in Tyre and Beirut. From 0200 yesterday, 6 November 1986, Amal — alongside units of the Lebanese 6th Brigade — has directed artillery and rocket shelling against the Burj al-Barajinah camp near Beirut. Tanks opened fire on all camp axes, especially on the Al-'Amiliyah axis, Hayy al-Ba'albaki, and the eastern sector. Four people were wounded as a result of this. The camp defendants clashed with the tanks and forced the tanks to withdraw.

The PLO warns of the goals which veil this continuous shelling of the camps. This shelling is designed to cover the expulsion operations which the Amal gangs are undertaking in an organized manner against our people in Lebanon. This is part of the partition plan and secular segregation plan designed to create secular cantons in Lebanon in order to balkanize the whole region. This is what America and Israel are keen to achieve through the coordination and approval of some Arab sides — such sides which are being embroiled in the implementation of this criminal scheme. The PLO urges all national and Islamic forces to exert efforts to stop the implementation of this crime which is being executed with the backing and patronage of the Syrian regime. Revolution until victory.

Cease-fire Efforts Fail

JN080719 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Text" of PLO Military Communique — date, place not given]

[Text] The Amal gangs continued their attacks despite the efforts of the Lebanese national forces during the past 3 days were designed to hammer out a cease-fire agreement. Since 1200 yesterday, the Amal gangs have been heavily shelling the Burj al-Barajinah camp with 120mm and 82mm mortars. This has been accompanied by intensive tank shelling from the driving school, golf playground and the Shihab barracks. Many of the camp residents were martyred and wounded, and some houses were destroyed as a result. The Amal gangs' operations are part of the plan to expel the Palestinian refugee camp residents. This is also part of the conspiracy to attain secular partition and balkanization. The PLO reiterates its appeal to all the honest national and Islamic forces to end this internecine fighting between the comrades of the same trench. Let all the guns be aimed at the Zionist enemy.

Amal 'Gangs' Kill 6, Wound 29

JN082040 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Amal Movement gangs have continued their shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah camp. They also shelled neighboring residential areas with rockets. The road leading to Beirut airport is closed in areas near the camp due to heavy sniper fire by Amal gangs. Last night, the camp witnessed artillery clashes and shells landed beyond the fighting axes. Reports from Tyre said cautious calm prevailed in the Al-Rashidiyah camp this morning under intermittent sniper fire.

According to preliminary estimates, the Amal attacks have killed 6 people and wounded 29 others in the Al-Rashidiyah and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The savage shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah camp by the agent Amal Movement gangs wounded a number of people and destroyed some houses. The camp also received direct tank and mortar shelling. it also received machine gun fire.

In another development, a Palestinian military communique has said Palestinians in the villages of 'Adlun, Al-Bazuriyah, (Al-Ansariyah), and Al-Saksakiyah were forced to leave their houses and their property was seized by Amal gangs. The communique said Amal gangs stormed the camps of Al-Buss and Burj al-Shamali several times and arrested numerous sons of the two camps who were taken to unknown places. The communique added that Al-Rashidiyah camp is receiving artillery shelling in coordination with the artillery positions of Zionist agent Antoine Lahd in the border strip zone.

New Agreement on Palestinian Presence in Tunisia

PM091325 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Nov 86 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Palestinians Enter Tunisia Under New Measures"]

[Text] Responsible Palestinian sources have confirmed to *Al-Majallah* that the Tunisian Government and the PLO office in Tunis have agreed on a number of administrative measures to control the Palestinian presence in Tunisia following the transfer of the Palestinian military command and its attendant organs to Iraq and the YAR.

The sources added that implementation of these measures will begin after the Tunisian legislative elections. Under the new measures the ban imposed on Palestinians' entering Tunisia will be lifted and the old method of joint supervision of this matter by the PLO office and the Tunisian authorities will be revived.

Arab League 'Anxious' Over EC London Meeting

JN071327 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 7 Nov (WAKH) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has addressed an important message to the foreign ministers of the EC states on the eve of their meeting in London on 10 November, when they will discuss an issue associated with an Arab League member, Syria. WAKH has learned from a high-ranking source at the Arab League that the message firmly points out that the Arab states and the Arab League are anxious that no decisions be made at the EC meeting that will harm Arab-European relations — relations the Arab League and all of the Arab countries have been seeking to strengthen and develop for many years.

The message expresses the anxiousness of the Arab League secretary general that no negative decision be made at the London meeting that is likely to obstruct the efforts that are being made to develop future relations between the Arab world and Europe and consequently weaken current relations between the two groups.

Asked about Britain's request to its European partners to impose sanctions against Syria, the source replied that the British request will cause astonishment because Britain — and Thatcher in particular — repeatedly declared in the past months when the matter was connected with South Africa that the severence of relations or imposing economic sanctions on any country in the world is unethical and does not befit the civilized world. The source contended that the contradiction and anomaly in the British stand on the present issue thus becomes clear. There is no need to recall Mosad's crime in kidnapping the Nigerian minister, which apparently has not annoyed Thatcher's government. Such an attitude calls for regret, for there is an inconsistency in the British stand when Israel and South Africa are concerned. This is despite the fact that the Arab League firmly stressed the belief of the Arab countries that the accusations levelled against Syria are untrue.

The Arab League source said it is clear now that the affair was engineered by Mosad with the intention of undermining Arab-European relations because all of the evidence points in that direction.

Fatah's Khalaf Expresses Support for Syria

LD081130 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0853 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Nov (KUNA) — An official of the Palestinian Fatah movement said in a press statement here today that the movement and the PLO stand by Syria in the face of the Western campaign that has been launched against it. He expressed the Palestinian side's readiness to meet with Syrian officials.

Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf described the campaign waged by Britain, the United States, and Israel against Damascus, under the pretext of being connection with terrorist action, as "great conspiracy". He expressed regret at the statements published in *Al-Ittihad* regarding the lack of success of the Algerian-Soviet mediation to mend relations between Damascus and the PLO, but he said: "There have to be efforts for reconciliation, otherwise the conspiracy which we must all face will grow."

Relations between Syria and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat deteriorated in 1983 after the Palestinian leader accused Syria of supporting the opposition to his leadership inside Fatah.

Khalaf pointed out that the attacks launched by Amal on Palestinian camps in Lebanon are the result of a belief on its part and Israel that it would be able to "protect Israeli borders from Palestinian and Lebanese fedayeen attacks and assume responsibility for security in South Lebanon". He said this is why "they decided to remove Palestinians from the south as they are viewed as elements of discord, and they believe that attacking Beirut camps will secure stability for them in the south."

He said the Palestinians are developing a new strategy to defend the camps. This calls for all the camps becoming involved in the fighting at the same time with the objective of easing the pressure on any one camp that is being attacked "because Amal's plan is based on attacking camps one after another, and this is why we say that the war of refugee camps must be stopped."

He said the Amman accord between 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan, which was unilaterally suspended by the latter last February, must be rescinded, because this would "open the way to dialogue with the other Palestinian organizations, and even with some Arab brothers, who assumed we had lost out with this accord, and with the Soviet Union, which views it as a knife thrust against us."

He pointed out that 5 Palestinian organizations will meet toward the end of this month in Algiers or Aden, and 50 independent Palestinians and PLO members will be present to discuss many issues including the abrogation of the Amman accord, relations with Jordan, Syria, and Egypt, and the setting of a date to convene the PNC.

DFLP Leader Hawatimah Arrives in Algeria

LD072309 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] In a statement to APS on his arrival today in Algeria, DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah pointed out that arrangements are under way for the Palestinians to hold a plenary national meeting to be attended by all PLO detachments, all mass organizations of the Palestinian people, and all representatives of the Palestinian people. Those attending this meeting will declare a commitment to the Prague statement, to condemn all unilateral meetings which trample upon the right of the PLO to represent the Palestinians, and stress that relations with Jordan are governed by the Rabat summit resolutions, which consecrated the legitimacy of the PLO. In his statement to APS, Mr Hawatimah added that the Prague statement, which cancelled the Amman agreement and was the crowning achievement of the Algiers and Moscow meetings, comes within the framework of the ongoing efforts to achieve unity among the leaders of the Palestinian people, and consecrate the Palestinian struggle through the insistence on armed struggle.

Regarding Arab solidarity, Mr Hawatimah said that this cannot be achieved except on the basis of the unity of the PLO and abandoning any attempt to impose a guardianship over it, and respecting the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO. Concerning the intensification of the fedayeen action in the occupied territories, Mr Hawatimah pointed out that this reflects the belief that the political and diplomatic struggle, and the success of the political methods, should be based on the language understood by the Zionist enemy; that is, to resist organized terrorism through organized armed struggle, and through mobilizing the masses for this purpose.

KUWAIT

Paper Criticizes U.S. 'Secret Deal' With Iran

LD081021 Kuwait KUNA in English 0801 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 8 (KUNA) — A local paper Saturday rapped the U.S. Administration for its reported secret deal with Iran and abandoning its declared stand of neutrality in the seven-year-old Gulf conflict.

Al-Ra'y al-'Amm newspaper, in an editorial comment today on reported U.S. arms shipments to Tehran in return for release of American hostages held in Lebanon, viewed the step as a "major turning point in the course of the armed dispute in the Gulf region which draws new red lines and makes it imperative to reconsider some Arab stances. [no closing quotation mark as received]

"If Washington opted," the paper said, "to join Israel in siding with Iran in the war against Iraq and to back the side which insists on prolongation of the war and expansion of its scope, it is completely unacceptable that other countries in the area would continue to offer support and backing to Tehran against Iraq."

Without mentioning Syria by name, *Al-Ra'y* appealed in conclusion on Arab states to reconsider their attitude from the Gulf war after it became apparent that the dispute is part of a greater plan aimed against the entire Arab nation and its causes.

Commenting on another aspect of the Gulf war, *Al-Siyasah* daily today hoped the power struggle in Iran would end in the triumph of the side advocating peace and a negotiated settlement to halt the devastating war over the hawkish group.

Writing in the opinion page, the paper's publisher and chief editor, Ahmed Jarallah also praised the recent messages addressed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to a number of Arab leaders restating Baghdad's correct view of the conflict with Iran.

Al-Siyasah pointed out to early resumption of mediation bids in the Iraq-Iran war following the end of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) summit in Abu Dhabi and the U.N. secretary general's report to the assembly next January, predicting that the world would not be hearing pleasant news, in view of Tehran's stubborness and refusal to respond to peace calls.

"The people of this (Gulf) region," it concluded, "wish to see Iran respond to peace calls and wish to see the responsive group to emerge victorious over that using war and death as the only means to remain at the centre of political power in Iran."

Foreign Minister Rejects Contacts on Detainees

LD081256 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1207 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait 8 Nov (KUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said today that Kuwait is satisfied with the statement made by Iranian Consultative Assembly Speaker Hasjemi-Rafsanjani that he did not incite Iranian students to demonstrate outside the Kuwaiti and Saudi Embassies in Tehran last week.

Answering questions from newsmen, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad voiced the hope that matters will not reach the level of incitement between Muslim brothers. He said: "We are satisfied with the denial made by Rafsanjani in this regard, and we hope that matters will not reach this level between Muslim brothers — that of inciting one against the other."

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also reaffirmed that "Kuwait has not made any contact and will not agree to make any contact with any quarter or side concerning the release of those detained in Kuwait for involvement in the bombing events."

Answering a question on reports in certain news media to the effect that there are contacts between several sides, including Kuwait, for the release of Western hostages in Beirut in return for the release of the detainees in Kuwait, he added that Kuwait is not of the opinion that the two issues should be linked, nor does it accept such a linkage because there is no connection between them. He said: "The detainees in our hands have blown up embassies and vital installations in the country. they were arrested and had a fair trial in the courts. They received retribution for what they did. The others are being held in Beirut and we have no relations with them." He added: "We have not made any contact and we will not accept any contact in this regard."

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Confers With Turkish Prime Minister

JN091520 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal at Al-Sib Palace today. They held a friendly discussion on relations between the two countries and matters of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Ozal's delegation. On the Omani side, the meeting was attended by Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, Minister of Communications Hamud ibn 'Abdallah al-Harithi, and Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The Turkish ambassador to Oman was also present.

Ozal arrived in the country earlier in the day for a brief visit. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Paper Criticizes UK, Urges Solidarity With Syria

EA092122 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Today's Aden *14 Uktubar* commented on the campaign of falsehoods mounted by Britain against Syria and Britain's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria, saying: This decision confirms one fact; namely, that Margaret Thatcher wanted to gain by it new political and moral support, thus rivaling the ill-omened Balfour declaration, which constituted a blow against the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab peoples in general. Under the headline, "A New British Balfour Declaration," the paper said that, despite the fact it reflected the reality of the British attitude toward the causes of the Arab peoples, the recent British decision nonetheless exposes the sham of British credibility in relation to our causes of destiny. Britain has been bragging about performing a role of peace in the Middle East by sending British envoys to the region. Many political observers have linked this British decision with the Zionist military moves in the Syrian Golan Heights and southern Lebanon, and the U.S. allegations accusing Syria of involvement in international terrorism. These are U.S.-British-Zionist attempts to strike Syria and bring it to its knees.

Our country has adopted a clearly defined attitude toward the provocations against Syria. Our country condemned the recent British stance, thus embodying our country's support for steadfast Syria, which stands against Zionist aggression. Our solidarity with Syria constitutes a real guarantee for the repulsion of aggression. This has been demonstrated by the PDRY in all its stands.

Britain has always been in the forefront in support of the Zionist entity. Its role is no less than that of Washington in all international fora, through the use of the British veto in the Security Council in favor of the Zionist entity, to prevent the international community fron condemning Israel. Britain has other stands, all characterized by aggressiveness toward our Arab peoples.

The twinning of the British stand with that of the United States requires all our Arab peoples to once again resist these imperialist challenges. There are many ways in which we can reply to these challenges, the brazeness of which has gone to the extent of dressing Syria in the clothes of international terrorism. This is what Syria rejects and strongly condemns, because terrorism is made in the United States and in its ally Israel. Syria has no role in these allegations. This is confirmed by the facts. Our Arab peoples must rise to their responsibilities not only through solidarity with Syria but by doing something. That is what is required.

Leaders Send Congratulations to Soviet Union

EA081653 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory cable to Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The message says:

On behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, of the Council of Ministers and the people of the PDRY, we have great pleasure in presenting to you, and through you, to all the communists and the citizens of the USSR, the warmest comradely congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, wishing you continued health and happiness and continuing development of the military and comradely relations between our two parties, peoples, and countries.

The Great October Socialist Revolution constituted a decisive turning point in contemporary human history, and through it the state for workers and peasants was established, whose chief aims were bread and peace. The first system in the world was established in which the exploitation of man by man was ended. This was the socialist system which opened broad horizons for the establishment of the socialist community and also the horizons of national liberation from colonialism and imperialism in all its forms.

The Great October Socialist Revolution played a crucial role in the achievement of the independence of those states which were under colonialism and assisted them in building independent national entities for independent social, economic and political development. The method of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with its call for peace, also played a decisive role in shielding mankind from the dangers of war.

Allow us, dear comrades, to take this opportunity to restate our firm intention and determination to continue strengthening the ties of comradely friendship and cooperation in various fields guided by the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, based on the principle of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly countries.

YSP's Al-Bid Attends GOSR Reception at Embassy

EA081725 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has stressed that the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] is a new beginning in the life of workers and toilers of the world and a radiant torch for all peoples struggling for freedom, democracy and peace, and is their principle ally and advocate for the victory of their liberation causes, far removed from the imperialist and Zionist hegemony.

He expressed our party's and people's pride in their principled relations with the party and people of the GOSR. These are strategic and intimate relations that serve our joint objectives and the causes of our peoples and their development.

He said this during a reception held by the Soviet Embassy in Aden last night, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the GOSR, and after discussions with Comrade Ivanovich Albert Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Aden.

The reception was also attended by Comrades Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant YSP secretary general; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information and president of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society; and a number of officials.

The brother secretary general pointed out that the celebration of this day has become a celebration for all the progressive forces and peoples linked to this event and the homeland of the October Revolution in the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism, and for the victory of the causes of freedom, progress, socialism and peace.

Foreign Minister Sends Cable to Shevardnadze

EA091737 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau, sent a cable to Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, to congratulate him on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to express satisfaction at the extent of progress which Soviet-Yemeni relation are making. He emphasized the determination to continue bilateral cooperation at all levels, which is in the interests of the two friendly peoples, the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and peace and harmony in the two countries.

Minister, USSR Envoy View Importance of GOSR

EA082030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Our Yemeni people today, 7 November 1986, celebrate the 69th anniversary of the victory of the GOSR [Great October Socialist Revolution]. On this great occasion, Brother Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, the minister of culture and information and chairman of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, made a special statement to *Sawt al-'Ummal* which it published yesterday in its weekly issue. In it he said: The 7th November is of sacred revolutionary significance to the peoples of the world, who are struggling even to this day as they celebrate this great anniversary and the Yemeni people and their political vanguard — the YSP — join the peoples of the USSR and its great Communist Party, and the peoples struggling against subjugation, persecution, old and new colonialism and imperialism with its aggressive aims.

Brother Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum said: As the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society celebrates this great occasion, it again voices its appreciation for the intimate friendship linking the Yemeni and Soviet peoples and highly rates the honest internationalist support being provided by various ways and means by the Soviet Communist Party, Government and people to our party and our Yemeni people. On this occasion, he renewed absolute support for the wise and correct policy of peace being pursued by the Soviet Communist Party and Government as repeatedly expressed in international fora by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. In conclusion, Brother Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum congratulated all the Soviet comrades in our country, namely experts, workers, engineers and doctors all over the rural areas of our country who provide us with assistance and expertise towards building our new life.

In addition, Comrade Ivanovich Albert Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador in Aden, affirmed the support of Lenin's great party and people for the struggle of our Yemeni people, under the leadership of the YSP, to defend the achievements of the revolution, reinforce independence and national sovereignty, achieve economic, social and cultural development and build a new life. This was said in an interview for *Sawt al-'Ummal* weekly, the organ of the Republic's Central Council of the General Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the GOSR, published yesterday.

He praised the YSP'S role in dealing with the aftermath of the sinister incidents of 13th January and the rallying of the masses to their collective leadership and their support for the socialist course and for the positive steps taken to bring about social and economic, development. He stressed that the recent elections for the Supreme People's Council and local councils had demonstrated the renewed rallying by the Yemeni people to their political vanguard, the YSP, despite hostile propaganda and rumors.

On the importance of the GOSR and its effect on the destiny of the world, the comrade Soviet ambassador explained there are many scientific works, books and articles in the world and in various languages, including Arabic, which deal with this matter.

He said: The militant comrade, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, was one of those who dealt with these issues and wrote about them. He stressed that the GOSR was not only a turning point in the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union but also the new threshold of historical development of the civilization of the whole of mankind. He pointed out that the evolution of the system of scientific socialism and the formation and the strengthening of the socialist family has led to a radical change in the balance of power at the international level in the interests of the peoples struggling for social progress, democracy, national liberation and peace.

Peace Council Chairman Meets Soviet Envoy
EA092324 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Khamiri, candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Yemeni Council of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship with Peoples, met this morning, in his office, Comrade Albert Ivanovich Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to the PDRY in Aden, with whom he exchanged opinions and views on the prevailing circumstances in the Arab and international arenas.

Also discussed were means of developing relations between the Yemeni peace and friendship Council and the Soviet solidarity committee and preparations for the forthcoming week of Soviet-Yemeni friendship to be held in our country this month. Brother 'Abd al-Wakil al-Sururi, candidate member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Yemeni Peace and Friendship Council, was also present.

Al-'Attas Expressed Readiness to Meet YAR Leader
EA082200 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme Peoples Council [PSC] Presidium, stressed that the relationship between the PSC deputies and the electors during the coming stage must be one of complete clarity, truth and simplicity to facilitate the solving of problems and difficulties, eliminating all aspects of negativeness and shortcomings at work, at various levels, and strengthening the parliamentary experiment in our country. In an interview, published this week by the Abu Dhabi newspaper, *Al-Ittihad*, Brother Al-'Attas said that the second round of the elections for the PSC and the fourth round for the people's local councils [PLC] had been thoroughly prepared for — in contrast to the previous rounds. Extensive contributions have been made by all the party and mass organizations to the process of preparation and there was an unprecedently great rush to the polling centers to choose representatives for the PSC and the PLC's. He said this beginning of the parliamentary experiment in democratic Yemen deserved great attention.

Referring to the return of a large number of misled people, the brother chairman of the PSC Presidium said: A number of citizens have returned and are pursuing their normal lives among their relatives and families. Others also returned during the elections and exercised their full rights in their constituencies. He said: This confirms their eagerness to overcome the whole of the aftermath of the 13th January incidents.

Asked if he was prepared to meet Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, anywhere in Yemen, Comrade Al-'Attas expressed readiness to meet his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, anywhere and at any time on Yemeni territory. He said: Our Yemeni people yearn to press on with their march towards development under the aegis of the security and stability our Yemeni homeland enjoys.

He said democratic Yemen would participate in the Islamic summit to be held in Kuwait next January in response to the invitation he had received from Kuwait's Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

On the efforts being made by democratic Yemen to unite the factions of the Palestinian revolution, Brother Al-'Attas stressed the need for the instruments of the Palestinian revolution to be united. He said: Efforts to this end must be made. We see no way other than this unity by which the Palestinian revolution can confront the machinations and plots of imperialism and Zionism which aim to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

CEMA Documents Signed; Planning Minister Returns
EA091753 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, the minister of planning, returned to Aden this afternoon from Bucharest after leading the PDRY delegation to the 42d session of the CEMA, held there from 2 to 5 November. In a statement to ANA, Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim said that, at the conclusion of the session, an agreement of cooperation between our country and the CEMA was approved. The agreement was signed in Moscow on 22 October. A protocol was also signed on the exchange of endorsed documents between our country and the CEMA.

It is worth noting that the cooperation agreement signed between us and the CEMA included the setting up of a mixed joint committee. Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim visited Moscow recently and held talks with the Soviet side on bilateral cooperation. An agreement on the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries was also signed.

Al-Dali Sends Cable to Hungarian Counterpart
EA091727 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Peter Varkonyi, the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, wishing him happiness and good health and progress for the Hungarian people. He emphasized our determination to continue efforts to further develop comprehensive relations of cooperation and friendship between the two friendly countries.

PRC Envoy Confers With Joint Friendship Society
EA092314 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] A joint meeting between the Yemeni-Chinese Friendship Society and the Chinese side was held this afternoon. It was attended by Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the Central Committee, minister of installations and housing, and chairman of the society and the comrade PRC ambassador

in Aden. Ideas put forward by the two sides on the activities of the society during the coming year were discussed at the meeting, and the members of the society were introduced to the members of the Chinese Embassy concerned with the society.

Brother Salman welcomed the ambassador and the members of the Chinese side and expressed the pride of our people and country over the warm friendship existing between the two peoples and countries. He stressed the society's readiness to work for the development and strengthening of the ties of friendship between the two friendly peoples in the future.

For his part, the comrade Chinese ambassador said he was pleased to be able to participate in the meeting and stressed that the Chinese side would play its part toward raising the level of the good relations linking the two friendly peoples.

Al-'Attas Comments on Elections, YAR Relations

JN071258 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
5 Nov 86 p 9

[Interview with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, by Mahbub 'Ali in Aden "on the eve of the announcement of the results of the elections for the Supreme People's Council 2 days ago"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] 'Ali: Will the present government win a vote of confidence, or is there an intention to form a new government? Will the formation of a new government be accompanied by changes in PDRY policy at home and abroad?

Al-'Attas: There is no change in the policy on the PDRY at home or abroad. The party's policy is approved and consistent. With regard to the bodies elected hy the Supreme People's Council, I Believe it would be useful to wait a few days until the Supreme People's Council holds its constituent meeting and has its say on the matter. Only the Supreme People's Council has the right to elect the government and other bodies.

'Ali: When will the newly-constituted Sypreme People's Council meet?

Al-'Attas: We are planning for it to meet at the end of the current week.

'Ali: Are there Sudanese efforts to bring about a reconciliation between northern and southern Yemen in view of the initiative by the envoy of [Sudanese Prime Minister] Sadiq al-Mahdi, who recently visited Sanaa and Aden, to unify the two parts of Yemen? How far have the joint Yemeni efforts by the leaders of the people in the two parts of Yemen and their calls for unification gone? When will you hold your next meeting with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih within the framework of activating the work of the Supreme Yemeni Council?

Al-'Attas: I do not believe the two parts of Yemen need "a mediation." There is nothing that requires us to have mediation. Dialogue with our brothers in the northern part of Yemen is continuing. We appreciate the interest of our brothers in Sudan and their anxiousness to harness all Arab efforts for the great cause. We and the brothers in the northern part are making every effort, and we are constantly meeting to develop our joint work. Their assistance in facilitating the return of those who left the country is, in my personal opinion, a duty and necessity. The PDRY constantly affirms that it extends to the returnees all the guarantees for their return and for safeguarding all of their rights under the Constitution. For instance, we were careful during the elections to have the names of the citizens who left the country, and who were covered by the general amnesty, on the electoral lists. During the elections groups of citzens returned and exercised their full rights in their constituencies. Of course, this confirms our anxiousness to overcome the effects of the 13 January events.

'Ali: Are you prepared to meet with President 'Ali anywhere in Yemen?

Al-'Attas: Certainly, at any time and anywhere on Yemeni soil.

'Ali: There are reports on the presence of military concentrations of 20,000 fighters loyal to former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad residing in border camps from which they carry out military actions against the PDRY. What do you say about that?

Al-'Attas: 'Ali Nasir left the country after he exploded the incidents. The people in the PDRY, through the party's leadership and support by the military and security forces, managed to control the situation and keep the PDRY away from numerous problems which could have occurred as a result of the 13 January incidents — incidents which emerged as part of a scheme against the PDRY and its stability. Concerning the figures we continuously hear, they are ridicolous. We view those who left for the northern part as being present on their land and in their homeland. The Yemenis have the right to live in either part of Yemen without any restraints or harassments. If 'Ali Nasir wants to pertray the image that he can do something against the PDRY'S security and stability, then he is deluded because the Yemeni people know well who is with them and who is against them. The Yemeni people are eager to continue their development march under security and stability in the PDRY.

'Ali: When will the trial of those involved in the incidents begin? Will the trial include Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, brother of the former president who is one of 48 persons specified in the general prosecutor's statement? Will the trial include others?

Al-'Attas: The trial will begin this month. The namelists of those who will be brought to trial include persons arrested in the country as well as those who fled who are not included in the general amnesty decision.

'Ali: Will the time frame of the general amnesty decision be extended beyond the scheduled period because the return of those who fled the country ends in December?

Al-'Attas: Discussion of this subject is premature. During the remaining period of this year, we expect that the brothers in the leadership of the northern part of the homeland will help arrange

the return of those who fled the country so they can continue their work and live with their families. Consequently, we need not extend this period.

'Ali: When will you resume your tour of the region's countries which you previously declared and which would include the UAE?

Al-'Attas: We expect to pay these visits at the end of this month.

'Ali: Has the PDRY said it will attend the Islamic conference on the condition that Egypt does not attend? How do you view the Islamic conference, which Kuwait has called?

Al-'Attas: We have received an invitation from the Kuwaiti amir to attend the fifth Islamic summit conference which will be held in Kuwait. The PDRY expressed readiness to attend it and it has no preconditions for attending this conference.

'Ali: A number of Palestinian faction leaders visited Aden recently to prepare for a Palestinian dialogue in Aden. What is the status of Yemeni efforts to restore Palestinian unity and what are the difficulties obstructing these efforts?

Al-'Attas: There are numerous difficulties, but efforts are continuing and should continue because we see no other road but the road of the unity of both strugglers and the Palestinian revolution.

1st Session of Supreme Council Issues Communique

EA072141 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the first session of the Supreme People's Council in Aden on 6 November]

[Text] The Supreme People's Council held its first session on Thursday, 6 November 1986.

At the beginning of the meeting, the chairman of the meeting was elected, who is the oldest deputy, Al-Hajj 'Ali Muhammad, an employee at the Aden refineries company, together with his assistants, the two youngest deputies of the council.

In accordance with the Constitution, an appeals committee was elected under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-Wasi Sallam, member of the council and four other members. It reexamined the validity of the election of members of the council in accordance with the Constitution and the elections law. It presented its report to the council, confirming the legality of the elections. It decided on the legality of membership in the Supreme People's Council and confirmed the honesty of the elections and the validity of all the reports and statements received. No appeal was submitted about the elections.

Members of the council took the constitutional oath collectively.

In a democratic atmosphere and in accordance with the constitution, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was unanimously elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the following were elected members of the Presidium:

Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man — member; Muhammad Salim Ba Dinar — member; Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id — member; Rajih Salih Naji — member; Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di — member; Taha 'Ali Salih — member; Sa'id 'Abd al-Khayr al-Nuban — member; 'Ali Ahmad al-Sallami — member; Salih Sha'if Husayn — member; 'A'dah 'Ali Sa'id — member; Ahmad 'Ubayd ibn Daghghar — member; 'Umar Muhammad 'Abd al-Samad — member; Shaykh Yahya 'Abdallah Qahtani — member; Salih Ahmad Muqbil — member.

The chairman of the Presidium and members took the constitutional oath.

The chairman and members of the Council of Ministers were also elected. The council unanimously ratified them and they are: Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man — Chairman; Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, deputy prime minister and minister of energy and minerals; Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister; Brother Sa'id Salih Salim, minister of state security; Brother Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, defense minister; Brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, minister of finance; Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for unity affairs; Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, minister of installations and housing; Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, minister of fish resources; Brother Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning; Brother Dr 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade and supply; Brother Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna, minister of communications; Brother 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar Rashid, minister of labor and civil service; Brother 'Abd al-Wasi Sallam, minister of justice and Awqaf; Brother Dr Ahmad 'Ali Muqbil, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; Brother Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information; Brother Dr Salim Abu Badr Ba Salim,minister of education; and Brother Dr Sa'id Sharaf Badr, minister of public health.

The chairman and members of the Council of Ministers took the constitutional oath before the council.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers presented the plans of government activities until 1990, at the various political, economic, cultural and social levels, to continue the great efforts, made over the past short period following the 13th January incidents. These efforts will be directed toward developing and strengthening the roles of state organs in various fields in order to accomplish the tasks facing them, in accordance with the requirements of the coming period.

The council highly appreciated the efforts and activities of the government since its formation after the bloody incidents of the 13th January conspiracy and all the measures it has taken to overcome the effects of the conspiracy, provide security and stability for the masses of the people, and deal with the economic and social damage to the country.

The council expressed its great gratification at the direction of government activity which based future tasks in various fields on reality, as an embodiment of the party's resolutions and its leading organizations.

The council unanimously elected the president, deputies and members of the Supreme Court of the Republic. They are:

Brother Dr Mustafa 'Abd al-Khaliq, president; Brother Ahmad 'Umar Ba Matraf, first deputy; Brother Dr Mahfuz Khamis, deputy; Brother 'Ali 'Awad Ahmad, member; Brother Dr 'Ali Nasir Salim, member; Brother Badr Rajih Sa'id, member; Brother Shakib Ahmad Hirsi, member; Brother Dr Muhammad Matir Salah, member; Brother Hasan 'Abdallah al-Habshi, member; Brother Zayd Hanash 'Abdallah, member; Brother 'Abdallah Muhammad Ba Huwayrith, member.

Dr Khalid 'Umar Ba Junayd was appointed public prosecutor of the Republic.

At the session, the standing committees of the Supreme People's Council were also elected as follows:

The Legal Committee: Taha 'Ali Salih — chairman; members: Brother Dr Sayf Sa'il; Brother Qa'id Muhammad 'Ali; Brother Dr Khalid 'Umar Ba Junayd; Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Arasi; Sister Jamilah 'Ali Hasan; Brother 'Ali Muhammad Shaykh; Brother Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan; Sister Salihah 'Abdallah Naji; Brother Sa'id Ahmad Sulum; Brother 'Ali Salim Qubati; Brother al-Hajj 'Ali Muhammad Ahmad; Brother Salih 'Ali Zunqul; Brother Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Nahari; Brother Mahdi Salih Husayn.

That was the legal committee.

As for members of the Foreign Relations Committee, they are:

'Ali Ahmad al-Sallami, chairman; Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin; Brother Sa'id Salim Faraj; Brother Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb Salih; Brother Naji 'Uthman Ahmad; Brother Ahmad al-Kazimi; Sister Shafiqah Murshid; Sister Muna Ba Sharahil; Sister Hasinah Salim 'Ali; Brother Nasir Talib Sari; Brother Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Majidi; Brother Muhammad Abdallah Qawsi; Brother Zaki Muhammad Khalifah; Brother Salim Zayn Ba Humayd; Brother Salim 'Umar Ba Harshan; Brother Ahmad Darwish Husayn; Brother Ahmad 'Ali Husayn; Brother Ahmad 'Awad ibn Jawhar; Brother Salim Ahmad (Bahli) — members.

The Economic and Administrative Committee: Brother Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sadi — chairman: Members: Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah; Brother Haytham Qasim Tahir; Brother Mahmud Husayn Sabah; Brother Muhammad 'Ali Ba Shammakh; Brother Sayr Munassar; Brother Ahmad Farid Dayfir; Brother Faysal Ibn Shamlan; Brother Ahmad Salih Abduh; Brother al-Hajj Muhsin Qaba; Sister (Birayk) Ahmad Ba Dawi; Sister Basinah Mushin 'Ali; Brother Sa'id Salim Huqaybah; Brother Dr Khalid Hariri; Brother Mahmud Muhammad Tarmum.

These are members of the Social and Cultural Committee:

Brother Dr Sa'id 'Abd al-Khayr al-Nuban, chairman; Brother Sa'id Ba Durays; Brother Dr Salim 'Umar Bukayr; Brother Muhammad Murshid Naji; Brother Ahmad Mahfuz 'Umad; Brother Ahmad al-Hubayshi; Brother Muhammad Mushin 'Atrush; Brother Ahmad 'Awad Ba Wazir; Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Sharaf 'Abdallah; Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Amudi; Sister Fatimah Ballahmar; Brother Qa'id 'Ali al-Ghazali; Brother 'Awad 'Isa Ba Matraf; Brother Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad; Brother 'Ali Ibn 'Ali Shukri; Sister Mulki 'Abdallah Hasan; Sister Muznah Salih Hasan; Brother 'Umar Ahmad al-Sibai; Brother Mabkhut Salih; Brother Muhammad 'Ali al-Qayrahi.

The distribution of members of the Supreme People's Council to its standing committee aims at strengthening their roles so as to enable the council to develop the forms and methods of its work in order to accomplish the tasks before it.

As the council holds its first session, it warmly salutes the masses of the people who showed their confidence in it through the election of deputies and assures them that with its members, its standing committees and its various organs, it will fulfil the great responsibility entrusted to it and will strive to deepen and strengthen the democratic practices of the masses and contact between its members and their representatives through regular meetings.

The issues, concerns, problems and demands, raised during the masses' discussions with their candidates during the elections will serve as a program for the term of the council in accordance with the basic needs, priorities and resources available so as to guarantee the improvement of the financial and spiritual life of the toilers and their further contribution to leading the society and the state.

The Supreme People's Council will strive to follow up issues that are raised and endeavor to resolve them.

Thanks to the turnout of the masses, their zeal for the elections and the frankness and clarity of their serious discussions, the elections expressed the democratic spirit with which our masses arm themselves and a spirit of responsibility and patriotic feeling toward issues of the homeland and its development and the general negative and positive aspects of every day life.

The great success of the elections proved the rallying of the masses around their democratic nationalist authority and their eagerness to develop and strengthen it, and their ability to overcome the effects of the 13th January abortive coup conspiracy which was contrived and implemented by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his clique.

The council highly appreciates the responsible spirit, patriotic feeling and sense of responsibility of the masses toward various issues concerning the improvement of their lives and strengthening the popular democratic character of the ruling authority and the safeguarding of the revolutionary achievements, realized thanks to the efforts of the toilers under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The Supreme People's Council — the supreme authority of the state in our country and its legislative instrument — reaffirms that it moves forward in carrying out all the tasks laid down for the next stage which includes the implementation of the government's program for the next term. It calls on all the various organs to strive to carry out these tasks with greater responsibility in accordance with the seasonal and annual plans and programs. It highly appreciates all the measures and efforts made by the government since 13th January to overcome the difficulties and effects that befell the country. It stressed the importance of strict commitment to all the decisions taken and that the government program should constitute a guide for the work of all the various organs.

The council also hails the prominent roles played by the mass and creative [as heard] organizations and the mass information organs, men of the judiciary, the public prosecutor's office, the security service and all those who helped to make the elections to the local people's councils successful. It regards that success as a new proof of its effectiveness and influence among the masses, and a great contribution in spreading political and legal consciousness and truly exercising the democratic and constitutional rights of the toilers.

About our country's policy at the national- Arab and international levels, the council, on the basis of our country's internal and foreign policy, expresses its strong eagerness to make further efforts at reachieving Yemeni unity on a peaceful and democratic basis. It also expresses its eagerness to spare no effort in creating a truer brotherly atmosphere between the two parts of the homeland, to achieve more unionist steps, and to remove any obstacles to the achievement of that. It stresses the importance of continuing to draw up programs for meetings of the Supreme Yemeni Council and its ministerial committee, and the Secretariat of the Yemeni Council and the unity committees.

On conditions and developments in the Arab Arena, the council expresses its eagerness to develop our relations with the states of the region to serve the interests, development, security, and stability of our peoples.

It expresses its concern at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and the intensification of the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and designs, the latest being the intensification of the Zionist-British concentrated campaign of disinformation against Syria, the depiction of the Arabs as terrorists and the severence of Britain's relations with Syria, as a fresh proof that there are new moves by imperialism and Zionism aimed at subjugating Syria's steadfastness and our peoples' vital causes. The council reaffirms our country's absolute solidarity with Syria's steadfastness and the brotherly Syrian people.

The council calls for a halt to the fighting between the brother Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon and a halt to strikes on Palestinian camps and the preservation of Palestinian-Lebanese militant unity in order to confront the Zionist enemy.

It regards the restoration of the PIO's unity and maintenance of its national line, that is hostile to imperialism and Zionism, as one of the most important national militant tasks of the forces of the Palestinian revolution; to confront the most dangerous conspiracy which aims at crushing the struggle of the Palestinian Arab People to recover their legitimate rights and self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, and to build their independent national state on the soil of their homeland.

At the international level, the council reiterates our country's solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in confronting the challenges to their freedom, sovereignty and progress.

It warmly salutes the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which represented, for the struggling peoples and the whole of progressive mankind, the beginning of a new age in which the models of freedom, progress, and peace in the world prevail. It represented a firm support for all the struggling peoples of the world. Through its might, it became a power that protects world peace on our planet.

The council emphasizes that the Reykjavik meeting is an important international event and that the intransigent American attitude prevented the fulfilment of all its objectives, represented by the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives and proposals, which continue to enjoy the support of all peace-loving forces and peoples of the world.

During the next parliamentary term, the Supreme People's Council will strive to develop our country's relations with the sisterly Arab states in order to serve the interests of our peoples and our crucial national Arab causes.

It will also strive further to strengthen our relations with all friendly states, particularly the friendly socialist states, based on our foreign policy principles. And it will strive to cooperate further with sisterly and friendly parliaments so as to serve the interests of our peoples and their progress.

QATAR

Amir Sends Congratulatory Cable to Gromyko

JN070932 Doha QNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Doha, 7 Nov (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has sent a congratulatory cable to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his country's national day.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, has also sent a cable to the USSR chairman congratulating him on this occasion.

YAR

Soviet Delegation Tours Hajjah Province

JN080723 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation under Kipshakbayev, minister of land reclamation and water resources in the Kazakh SSR, which is participating in Yemeni-Soviet friendship week, arrived in Hajjah this morning. The Soviet delegation will present cultural events at the Hajjah cultural center.

The delegation was welcomed by Hajjah Province Governor Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati and Hajjah province officials.

The Soviet delegation, accompanied by the brother governor, toured Hajjah and its members expressed their admiration of the agricultural projects and historical sites in the area. The delegation members stressed that this shows how genuine and deep-rooted the Yemeni civilization is.

Mubarak Accepts Lutfi Resignation, Appoints Sidqi

NC091124 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak entrusted Dr 'Atif Sidqi with forming a new cabinet in Egypt today. Dr Sidqi will hold consultations on the formation of a new government. The cabinet held an emergency session today under Dr 'Ali Lutfi, who reviewed the achievements made during the past 14 months. Dr Lutfi thanked President Mubarak for the confidence he had put in the cabinet which had enabled it to perform its national duties in all fields. He also thanked the members of the cabinet who had resigned.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said Dr 'Ali Lutfi read aloud the resignation letter he had presented to President Mubarak. The cabinet approved the resignation. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak had received Dr 'Ali Lutfi earlier in the day. During this meeting, Dr Lutfi submitted the cabinet resignation to the president, who accepted it.

Lutfi Letter, Mubarak Response

NC091523 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Dr 'Ali Lutfi has submitted his Cabinet's resignation to the president. Here is the text of Dr 'Ali Lutfi's letter of resignation:

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak,

With compliments and respect, after receiving on 4 September 1985 your noble authorization to form a cabinet, my colleagues and I have shared responsibility and have been eager to exert our utmost effort to achieve the higher national goals, fulfill subsequent assignments from your excellency, and confront the basic problems which the country is facing at this crucial economic stage, which international and regional factors have contributed to and intensified. During this time we have mobilized all our resources and potential to expedite increased agricultural and industrial output, to rebuild the infrastructure, and to raise the standard of services. In light of these numerous requirements and their urgency, we abided by the priorities set down by your excellency with clear public support. This required designing an integrated program for comprehensive economic reform. All the government institutions and various public sectors took part in clarifying and preparing this program. The implementation of this program has actually begun, amid difficult circumstances, in a way that enhances confidence in the Egyptian economy and asserts the correctness of the system we are following. When dealing with these issues, the cabinet tried to abide by the concepts which you established for the national framework. Foremost among these are seriousness, integrity, and devotion to duty, regardless of the strenuous effort required. We also followed your belief in keeping the people informed of the realities of current events, and enlightening them about the necessary sacrifices and responsibilities. With the same loyalty through which we performed our duty to the country and to you during my tenure, I now believe that our goal requires that a new vanguard of Egypt's sons be given the opportunity to pursue the march. This can be accomplished either by building on the basis we established or by adding to what we have achieved and giving it a new thrust to promote its viability and activity.

For these reasons, the cabinet decided in its session today, Sunday, 9 November, to submit its resignation to your excellency, wishing for our dear country further prestige and progress and for its people every strength and dignity.

President Husni Mubarak has thanked the former Cabinet of Dr 'Ali Lutfi. Here is the text of the president's message to Dr 'Ali Lutfi: I have received your message dated 9 November 1986, in which you submitted the resignation of the cabinet which you have led since 4 September 1985 for reasons which you state are in the nation's general interest. I would like to express to you my appreciation for the great efforts you and your colleagues at the Council of Ministers have exerted in this critical stage and for the accomplishments you have achieved, despite the difficult circumstances through which the country has passed. Undoubtedly, you have done your utmost and adhered to the principles of integrity, seriousness, objectivity, concern for the public interest, and courage in shouldering responsibility and performing your duty. This is appreciated by every citizen. It is my desire to express to you and your colleagues in the Council of Ministers my deepest gratitude and appreciation for everything you have accomplished and to wish you all every success and happiness. May peace and God's blessings be upon you.

MENA Carries Sidqi Biography

NC091108 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr 'Atif Sidqi today and instructed him to form a new government, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has announced. MENA has learned that consultations on the formation of a new cabinet will begin tonight.

Dr 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi, 56, had previously been a professor at Cairo University's Law School. In 1981, he became chairman of the Central Agency for Auditing. He was accorded the Legion d'Honneur, the highest French decoration, in 1984.

Dr 'Atif Sidqi was born in Sinhirah, a village near Tukh in Al-Qalyubiyah province, on 29 August 1930. He graduated from the Cairo University law school in 1951, obtained a PhD in economics in Paris, and then served as a cultural attache in Paris for 4 years.

Dr Sidqi has been the director of the Central Agency for Auditing since 1981. His other posts have included: Law professor at Cairo University; member of the Consultative Council since 1980; and chairman of the council's Financial and Economic Affairs committee since 1980.

Dr Sidqi has written a great deal on economic subjects. These include studies on inflation, prices, subsidies, monetary and banking policy, public sector, economic strategy, balance of payments, exchange rates, and investment policies. He is married and has two sons.

Mubarak's Letter to Sidqi

NC091321 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 09 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has called on Dr 'Atif Sidqi, the prime minister-designate, to mobilize all internal and external resources to deal effectively with the economic situation in order to promote production and meet the basic needs of the people. In his letter of designation, the president instructed the new prime minister to formulate a definite plan to control the prices of basic consumption goods. The president called for reinforcing the security of the nation and for preventing any violation of law and order.

President Mubarak also called for better understanding of the role played by the broad base of workers in increasing production. The following is the text of President Mubarak's letter to Dr 'Atif Sidqi:

Dr 'Atif Sidqi:

My best regards. Over the last few years, our noble people have been fighting a tremendous battle for reconstruction and development with the same determination and true patriotism with which they fought the battle of dignity and honor to liberate the land and the national will. Once more our people have proved their high sense of awareness and responsibility in the face of difficulties and hard times. They have proven their stamina and mettle in fighting on more than one front to build their country despite past burdens and an unfavorable international climate.

We have remained determined to forge ahead with efforts to achieve comprehensive social and economic development and to attain a higher degree of progression in systems for production and distribution and in improving the services extended to the various segments of the public. Our objective is to change the quality of life in Egypt both now and for the future in a way that will infuse hope in our upcoming generation.

The last few years have witnessed great efforts to attain this goal. These efforts were embodied in the formulation of two 5-year development plans. One of these plans has now entered its 5th year, while the other is just about to begin. This has allowed us to formulate a comprehensive program to deal with the basic problems of Egyptian society on the basis of careful scientific study and according to specific priorities which have been agreed upon.

However, the situation still requires that we attain a higher degree of achievement and progress in basic fields which are directly linked to the people's interests. We must achieve greater agreement and coordination within those institutions which have a principal role in the preparation and implementation of this program.

In view of your customary capacity for assiduous work, your commitment to planning, and your devotion to duty, which have been noted in all your previous appointments; proceeding from our desire to continue to implement the programs prepared by the government with the active participation of the people's representatives and their various institutions; and taking into account your stern adherence to honesty and your jealousy in protecting public funds, we have decided to entrust you with the formation of a new cabinet which will give a strong impetus to the march toward reform and progress. Such a cabinet will also add to the achievements which have already been made, open the way to further construction, and be more responsive to the demands and hopes of our citizens.

If I were to specifically mention certain fields for you and your colleagues to focus your attention on in the coming period, they would be the following:

1. To mobilize all domestic and foreign resources for effectively tackling the economic situation in order to promote production and meet the people's basic needs.

2. To stimulate the Egyptian economy and utilize all available capabilities for production purposes.

3. To provide further encouragement to national industry in both the public and private sectors.

4. To prepare an accurate plan to control the prices of basic commodities for citizens.

5. To utilize all available national resources within the agricultural and industrial fields in order to limit imports and increase exports at specific annual rates.

6. To achieve tangible progress in the program of land reclamation and thereby increase agricultural production.

7. To prepare a complete plan for reforming the educational system in Egypt, including changes in the school curricula and the training of teachers. The ultimate goal should be a system that will enable the citizen to learn to think and work for himself in all aspects of life and to develop his personality and method of probing and discussing instead of concentrating on the storing of information.

8. To review what the citizen gains from various sources of culture, including educational institutions, the information media, religious platforms, and cultural institutions in order to increase the awareness new generations should have about their responsibilities with regard to the process of building our nation, as well as to clarify their future outlook.

9. To concentrate efforts in the field of family planning in order to utilize all available resources for building a strong and closely knit society that will be able to depend upon itself to tackle the problems facing it.

10. To achieve tangible improvement in the health services either by raising their standard or by expanding the system of health insurance in order to control medical expenses.

11. To maximize existing capabilities in the field of tourism in order to improve the balance of payments and to serve development goals.

12. To continue to consolidate the security of our homeland and citizens and to prevent any infraction of law and order.

13. To achieve a more profound understanding of the role played by the broad labor base in order to increase production, improve the quality of products, and contribute to tackling the economic problem.

14. To take bigger strides in combating bureacracy and routine and in simplifying procedures for the public.

In order for the Council of Ministers to carry out its role effectively and efficiently during the current phase, it goes without saying that it should maintain a clear view of its targets and set priorities for its work, focusing on the major issues which concern citizens and which influence the success of our national march.

My best wishes for your success and for that of your cabinet members.

Defense, Foreign Ministers Remain

NC091818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — MENA has learned from reliable sources that today's cabinet reshuffle will not affect the posts of Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, or Ahmad 'Ismat Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. MENA also learned that the information and interior ministers will not be affected.

Meanwhile, MENA has also learned that Prime Minister-Designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi held a series of contacts this afternoon with Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, Dr Yusuf Wali, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Dr 'Abd al-Majid, Safwat al-Sharif, Zaki Badr, and Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd.

Dr Sidqi will complete his consultations regarding the composition of the new government tomorrow. He will meet with candidates tomorrow afternoon. Members of the new government are expected to take the constitutional oath before President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on Tuesday.

Sidqi: Subsidies Major Concern

NC092222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister-designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi has announced that the composition of the new cabinet will be final only when it is presented to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. In initial statements to journalists at the end of his first round of consultations tonight, Dr Sidqi said that the new government will attach importance to attaining the greatest prosperity for its citizens.

He added that the economic problem, which is a major issue in most of the developing countries, is not so serious in Egypt as it is in developing countries. In his statements Dr Sidqi touched on the issue of subsidies. He noted that subsidies are a right that must be enjoyed by low-income people. He said this issue was discussed thoroughly by the Consultative Council's Economic Committee, which he chaired. Dr Sidqi said the committee has compiled a study of the subsidy issue and came to the conclusion not to revoke this subsidy but to use it properly to benefit needy sectors. Dr Sidqi added that this issue will constitute the major concern of the new government.

Alluding to the problems of administration in Egypt, the prime minister-designate said: As the director of the Central Agency for Auditing, I have a good idea about the administrative organs and their problems. We will spare no efforts to resolve these problems and achieve the best solutions. Asked whether the new government will be an economic one, Dr Sidqi said it will be an integrated national government. He added that the government will not concentrate only on economic aspects. Rather, it will try to resolve the problems affecting society.

Dr Sidqi affirmed that his government will draw up an integrated plan and concepts with regard to all important issues and said there are no plans to merge any ministries.

The prime minister-designate went on to say that the four deputies to the prime minister will retain their posts. These are: Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Dr Yusuf Wali, and Kamal al-Janzuri. The ministers of interior and information will also remain in their positions.

Asked about the significance of developing the public sector, Dr Sidqi noted that the public and private sectors are of great importance in guiding economic policy. In conclusion, Dr Sidqi denied that the reason for the cabinet reshuffle was a misunderstanding among the economic group ministers.

Lutfi Nominated for Speaker

NC101105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ali Lutfi has won the NDP's nomination for the post of Consultative Council speaker. The NDP members of the chamber, who met this morning under President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, also named Tharwat Abazah and 'Asim 'Abd al-Haq to the office of deputy speaker. President Mubarak opened the session by explaining his notion of change as a way to stimulate national action and to tailor it to the demands of each era. Mubarak also discussed the role of each institution over time in promoting the efforts and spirit of construction.

The president then invited nominations for the posts of speaker and deputy speaker of the Consultative Council. Several members put forward the name of Dr 'Ali Lutfi for speaker, and Thawrat Abazah and 'Asim 'Abd al-Haq for deputy speakers. The remaining members signaled their consent with a standing ovation. At this point, the president asked those in favor to raise their hands, and their approval was unanimous.

President Mubarak offered his thanks and appreciation to Dr Shafiq Balba', the incumbent Consultative Council Speaker, and toIbrahim Shalabi, the current deputy speakers, for their dedicated work in the first 6 years of the chamber's life.

AL-AHRAM Scores U.S. 'Secret Bridges' to Iran

NC082238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* has expressed its belief that the United States is enduring a lot for the sake of extending secret bridges with Iran's ayatollahs. It says that despite the official ban imposed on exporting weapons to Iran, the United States is trying to do the impossible, to supply that country with what it wants, even if that is spare parts, using third parties, Israel being the most prominent, when necessary.

In its editorial tomorrow, Sunday, *Al-Ahram* writes: The aim of the United States in this is to attract the moderates in Iran, to establish a bridgehead of understanding that will benefit it in the power struggle expected after Khomeyni's death, to prevent an attempted penetration by the Soviet Union, to try to win over the U.S. and European public by bargaining over the release of hostages, and to prevent Iran's supporting terrorism. The latter is an unattainable ambition that is no more than an American dream.

Concluding, *Al-Ahram* adds that Washington's initiative, bartering with weapons, is a disgraceful attempt to appease the party that managed to humiliate every U.S. citizen with American weapons.

AL-AKHBAR Reaction

NC092328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Akhbar* has strongly criticized news about the United States' supplying arms and spare parts to Iran in return for the release of a number of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian Shi'ite groups in Lebanon. In its Monday issue, the paper questions whether the U.S. Government was sincere in its repeated public announcements that it will neither submit to terrorists nor negotiate with a state that harbors terrorism. *Al-Akhbar* says that if all that has been said is not true, what is the reality? And why doesn't the White House clarify matters? The paper adds: If we can assume that the United States did not send arms to Iran, it should declare its stand vis-a-vis confirmed reports that were repeatedly made by Danish seamen about the transfer of arms from Tel Aviv to Iran's Bandar Abbas port.

Al-Akhbar mentions the report that four U.S. transport aircraft had transported arms and spare parts to Iran in return for its help in obtaining the release of U.S. hostages. It links this with a statement by Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the effect that Tehran had expelled Robert McFarlane, U.S. envoy and former national security adviser to U.S. President Reagan. McFarlane arrived in Tehran secretly with four others to propose improving relations between the two countries. Rafsanjani did not specify when this may have happened. The United States, however, has maintained silence about the claim.

At the end of its commentary, the paper notes that a ferocious struggle is currently taking place in Iran.The paper says that Rafsanjani, who appears to be the strong man, hastened to announce the expulsion of the U.S. envoy out of fear of repercussions following an announcement in Lebanon in this regard. particularly since a large number of Iranian officials believe Rafsanjani leans toward the West.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments

JN101101 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 8 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The Deal of U.S.-Iranian Contacts"]

[Text] New details on the suspect relations between the United States and Iran have emerged in the last few days like the plot of a U.S. television soap opera.

The last episode of the soap opera was the suspect silence of official U.S. spokesmen, which reached a peak when President Ronald Reagan refused to comment on the secret contacts between Washington and Tehran and urged journalists to be careful. This provided an extremely ambigious ending for an episode which will probably be followed by more episodes revealing further details of this story which, outwardly, seems very strange.

It is basically known that the United States adopts a semi neutral public stand toward the two parties to the Iraq-Iran war, with a clear anti-Iranian inclination, giving some moderates the impression that the United States supports Iraq against Iran.

However, the first and so far ambiguous indications of developments carry implications that have nothing to do with the exchange of spare parts with the U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Some sources believe that the recent contacts aim at influencing the ongoing conflict in Iran between military figures and intellectuals on the one hand and the extremist religious elements on the other.

These secondary and side justifications may come within what we call the deal of U.S.-Iranian contacts. What is really more worrisome is the attempt by external parties to perpetuate the war in the Arab Gulf for reasons that are no longer secret.

Paper Views Chirac Remarks on Mosad, Terror

NC090819 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial in today's edition of *Al-Jumhuriyah* comments on the recent remarks made by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. In his statements, which caused quite a stir in international circles, Chirac blandly accused the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad, of contriving the attempt to bomb an Israeli airliner at Heathrow airport last April. The paper says that these remarks point to a recent trend in international terrorism; namely, the involvement of intelligence services in acts of terror. Their seek to attain limited political goals, even if the victims are their own nationals or those of an allied nation.

Al-Jumhuriyah notes that terrorist acts during the last year or so have been particularly damaging to liberation movements,

such as the PLO, and some Arab nations. To discover the real perpetrator of such acts, the paper adds, it is enough to ask one simple question: Who stands to gain from these acts of terror?

In conclusion, *Al-Jumhuriyah* states that last year's terrorist operations were utilized to influence world public opinion and to justify such acts of state terrorism as the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the hijacking of an Egyptian plane over the Mediterranean, and the two strikes on Libya. These terrorist acts were also used to sully the reputation of national liberation movements and to discredit armed resistance as a way to confront occupation, a method endorsed by all international conventions.

Syria-Israel 'Collusion' Noted

NC080625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2222 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Ahram* expresses anxiety over reports published by *The Washington Times*, which note that a number of Syrians cooperated with Israeli intelligence in planning the destruction of an El Al plane in London. The paper states that this shows how much the Syrian regime has done to tarnish the image of Arabs around the world and to have every honest Arab appear as a terrorist.

In its Saturday editorial, *Al-Ahram* writes that Syrian-Israeli collusion has been evident for 10 years now in Lebanon, where Damascus occupies the Al-Biqa' and Israel attempts to control the South. Neither side shows any interest in the other's activities as part of an apparent unspoken agreement to maintain the status quo in Lebanon. *Al-Ahram* concludes: This collusion between Syria and Israel, which was once tacit, has come out into the open in Europe. It proves that both countries are conspiring to distort the image of Arabs in the West and to destroy any humanity the Arabs have left.

Communiques, Reports Detail Recent Fighting

Communique No 2,430

JN061728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,430 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued their activities in defense of the homeland, the people, and our revolution achievements.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted a 12-member enemy group and fired at it, killing and wounding a number of them while the rest fled. In other areas of the same sector, six enemy personnel were killed, two infantry positions, one tower, and a machine gun were destroyed, and all their crews were killed. A crane was also damaged, bringing the enemy engineering efforts to a halt. Our units in the same sector fired on another enemy group, killing a number of personnel and forcing the others to withdraw.

2. In the II Army Corps central sector, two infantry positions and a large vehicle were destroyed.

3. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan and in the VII Army Corps sector, our units dealt effective blows with artillery and tank guns to enemy positions inflicting more losses in personnel and equipment on them.

4. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the cities of Halbjah and Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery, wounding one civilian and demolishing four houses in Halbjah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1986

Communique No 2,431

JN071801 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,431 issued by the Armed Forces General Comamnd on 7 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our courageous Armed Forces carried out yesterday and today the following military operations in defense of the great homeland:

1. To inflict further losses on the rogue Khomeyniites, the courageous III Army Corps units dealt accurate and destructive blows to enemy areas, using artillery and other weapons. These areas were set ablaze and a number of rogues were killed. These units fulfilled the following duties in various positions of the sector:

a. A vehicle destroyed and all occupants killed.

b. Three vehicles destroyed and two others damaged.

c. Three machineguns, including a heavy one, destroyed and those commanding them killed.

d. A boat destroyed.

e. Two ammunition dumps burned.

Our units also clashed with an enemy unit and killed six. The enemy was seen evacuating them.

2. Many weapons were captured in the V Army Corps northern sector.

3. A firing position was destroyed and an enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. The forces of the evil clique shelled residential areas in Al-Qurnah using long-range artillery. The hostile shelling wounded two civilians and damaged five houses and two cars.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 November 1986

Communique No 2,432

JN081736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,432 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces are continuing to carry out their combat activities, thus confirming their determination to shatter any adventure which the agents of Zionism — the rulers of Iran — embark upon.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic forces in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan ambushed an enemy patrol. In a lightning battle our brave men captured several members of the patrol and killed the others. In another area of the same sector, a unity of our valiant men stormed enemy positions, destroying five positions, killing five enemy soldiers, and seizing five rifles and one pistol. The unit returned safely to base, praise be to God. In various other areas of the same sector, two enemy personnel were killed and three observation posts and one machinegun emplacement were destroyed. Blessed be our brave men in the heroic IV Army Corps sector.

2. With high morale our heroic forces in the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah continued their efficient operations against the Khomeyniite rogues, inflicting on them the following losses:

a. The killing of 11 enemy personnel and the wounding of others.

b. The destruction of seven large vehicles and the damaging of three others.

c. The destruction of seven infantry positions, killing or wounding their occupants.

d. The destruction of three machinegun emplacements and the killing of their crews.

e. The destruction of two shovels and the damaging of two others.

f. The destruction of an observation post.

Blessed be our courageous men of the heroic III Army Corps.

3. Our units of the II Army Corps central sector dealt effective blows to the enemy in the areas facing them, killing eight enemy personnel, wounding others, and destroying three infantry positions, one 60-mm mortar emplacement, and one vehicle.

4. A number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our frontline forces. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

5. The forces of the criminal enemy, using long-range artillery, shelled Al-Qurnah and the environs of Badrah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 November 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN091023 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1013 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to destroy the enemies' supplies and resources which they employ for aggression against our great people, our heroic Air Force pilots launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, dealing it an accurate, effective hit at 1100 today. Our pilots returned safely to base.

[Dated] 9 November 1986

Lloyds Says Cypriot Tanker Hit

JN091449 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] London, 9 Nov (INA) — The British Lloyds insurance company announced a short while ago that a Cypriot oil tanker named ("Angel") had been hit near the Iranian coast. Lloyds also said that the tanker weighs 151,871 tons when empty, that it was built in 1971, and that it was being used by the (Caba) shipping company in London. Iraq had earlier announced that its warplanes dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1100 today.

Second Maritime Target Raided

JN091524 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes today launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit. A military spokesman told INA that the Iraqi fighter planes raided the target at 1335 today and returned safely to base. He affirmed that the Iraqi fighter planes will continue to rap the heads of the Iranian regime to deprive them of all their means of aggression until they return to the logic of justice and peace. Earlier today, Iraq announced that Iraqi fighter planes had delivered an accurate and effective strike against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 1100 today.

Lloyds Cited on Tanker Hit

JN091726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] London, 9 Nov (INA) — The British Lloyds insurance company has affirmed that an Iranian oil tanker named "Khark" was hit by Iraqi fighter planes off the Iranian coast this afternoon. Lloyds said that the Iraqi fighter planes hit the Iranian tanker about 20-40 miles south of the area where a Cypriot oil tanker named ("Angel") was hit. It added that the tanker, built for the Iranian tanker company in 1975, was demobilized by the attack. An Iraqi military spokesman announced today that Iraqi fighter planes hit two maritime targets off the Iranian coast.

Communique No 2,433

JN091731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,433 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continued their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the aggressors as follows:

1. In order not to give the charlatans ruling in Iran any chance to utilize their resources and supplies to commit aggression against our great people, our heroic Air Force planes carried out the following two missions:

a. At 1100 today, our planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. At 1335 today, our planes launched a successful raid on another large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

After carrying out these two missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, our brave hawks returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland with their aircraft. Praised be God, the best supporter.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded the enemy positions opposite them with all types of

weapons and managed to halt the enemy engineering works. They also destroyed two vehicles and two infantry positions, killed four enemy soldiers, and seized one machine gun.

3. Our units spotted two enemy groups of personnel opposite their positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. They pounded them and managed to kill some rascals and wound others, in addition to destroying a machine gun emplacement.

4. One machine gun emplacement was destroyed and its crewmen were killed, one personnel position was destroyed, and one enemy soldier was killed on the VII Army Corps front.

5. The despotic Khomeyniites shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 November 1986

Iranian Intransigence Reveals Zionist Cooperation
JN091102 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0905 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* has published an editorial addressed to all our fighters entitled "The Zionist Armaments Will Not Avert the Defeat of the Khomeyniites." The editorial says:

The connection between Iran's intransigence and Zionist plots of aggression has been apparent since the first days of the unjust Khomeyniite aggression against our great Iraq. It has been clear since our Armed Forces' implementation of our leadership's decision to counter the aggression on 28 September 1980. The link has been evident since the issuance of the first Iraqi statement calling for an end to the fighting and for settling the dispute by peaceful means, as outlined in President Saddam Husayn's speech on the evening of 28 September 1980. The Khomeyniite clique's rejection of the peace overtures and of the pertinent international resolutions concerning the need to stop the fighting was a clear indication of its existence. In fact, there has been more than one connection between the Iranian intransigence and the Zionist plots which had been prepared by suspect circles against our country's security, stability, and sovereignty, and against our Arab existence in general.

The Iranian rejection of the cease-fire resolution at that time, which followed the overwhelming victory of our triumphant forces over the Iranians, meant only one thing; namely, that this rejection was not masterminded by the Khomeyiite clique alone but by other sides which would stand to gain much by the continuation of the war and by our country' political, economic, and political engagement with it. Thus facts became clear when the Zionist entity exploited the war against our country to implement its premeditated plans. The Zionist entity launched its aggression on our nuclear installations, which were designed for peaceful use, on 7 June, 1981. This was the first exposure of the enemy plots. Subsequent facts came to answer our question: Why have the tyrannical Iranian rulers rejected demands to stop their unjust war despite their utter defeat.

It became clear that the Khomeyniite war which was imposed on our triumphant people and great Iraq was masterminded by the Zionist circles and was given a Khomeyniite facade and for unrealistic, totally irrelevant reasons, led by the sick dreams of the Khomeyniites who wanted to spread their hegemony over Iraq, the Arab Gulf states, and other Islamic states. Thus, the cooperation in the field of armaments soon began between the Zionist entity and the Khomeyniite regime — which was not only confined to sending arms, ammunition, and spare parts for the Phantom planes, artillery, and tanks, but also consisted of military expertise, both in planning and implementation. This was proved by the subsequent battles on our eastern borders since the first east of Al-Basrah battle in July 1982.

Throughout this period, the Zionist officials made numerous statements on the need to perpetuate the Iraq-Iran war and support the Iranian regime by various means in view of this regime's services to the Zionist enemy by engaging the Iraqi Armed Forces in battle and keeping them away from Israel's provisional eastern borders.

These days, the evil Iranian rulers are threatening to launch a new military aggression against great Iraq, giving it various names of their making. Meanwhile, scandals related to the Zionist- Khomeyniite cooperation in the field of armaments are being highlighted, affirming the partnership between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime in imposing the war on Iraq, and assuring the Iranian rulers that the Zionists will not stop their military support for Iran. The recent revelations are also within a systematic campaign to affect the morale of our brave soldiers prior to the new Iranian attack, giving the impression that the new Iranian offensive will be backed by Zionist expertise and arms.

Regardless of the aims and the intentions of these scandals about the Zionist supplies of arms to Iran, for us they are only facts to be added to well-known facts which we have realized since the first days of the Khomeyniite rule in Iran. These facts will only increase the determination, strength, and combat ability of our soldiers who are facing the lowly Khomeyniites at the front because they know very well that by defeating any Iran attack regardless of its size, they will also direct a blow to the Zionists, to the enemies of the Iraqi revolution, and to the various enemies of our Arab nation regardless of their color or identity. This fact is known to our soldiers, officers, and triumphant leadership because it was explained to us by our outstanding leader Saddam Husayn on many occasions. It is a fact to which all the zealous Iraqis are committed and on whose basis they always act.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Arrives on Official Visit
JN081650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA) — Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's State Council, arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq. The Sudanese guest was accorded an official welcome. Foremost among those receiving him were President Saddam Husayn. He was also received by members of the RCC; Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, vice president; Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade; and Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of

the National Assembly; as well as the chief of the president's office, ministers, ambassadors, and staff of the Sudanese Embassy in Baghdad.

The Sudanese guest is accompanied by an official delegation including Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health; Muhammad Ahmad Abu Sinn, member of the Constituent Assembly; Ahmad Husayn al-Rifa'i, secretary general of the State Council; al-Tayyib Ahmad Muhammad Hamidah, head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, and officials.

Official Talks Begin

JN082052 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Official talks between the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Sudan have begun. The Iraqi side was led by President Saddam Husayn and the fraternal Sudanese side was led by Ahmad al-Mirghani, State Council chairman. The Iraqi side in the talks included Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Latif Nusayif Jasim, culture and information minister; Ahmad Husayn, chief of the president's office; 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs and leader of the mission escorting the fraternal Sudanese delegation; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum.

The fraternal Sudanese delegation included Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health; Ahmad Muhammad Ahmad Abu Sinn and 'Ali Muhammad al-Hasan, members of the Constituent Assembly; Ahmad Husayn al-Rifa'i, secretary general of the State Council; and Al-Tayyib Ahmad Muhammad Hamidah, head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry; and officials.

The president affirmed Iraq's position on the battlefront is strong in the face of Iranian aggression and asserted Iraq is strong and capable. The president reviewed the Palestinian question and the role of the Palestinian Arab people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, in establishing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. The two sides discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and the Arab situation in general. President Saddam Husayn hosted a dinner in honor of the fraternal Sudanese guest, Ahmad al-Mirghani, State Council chairman, and the delegation accompanying him. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, RCC members, the chief of the president's office, ministers, and senior officials attended the dinner. President Saddam Husayn and Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's Council of State, also held a closed meeting.

Ramadan Meets With Al-Mirghani

JN091548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1448 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani here today. They discussed ways to promote cooperation and brotherly relations between the two countries to further pan-Arab interests. Ramadan and Al-Mirghani reviewed ways to strengthen relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party. Ramadan said that during their friendly meetings the two sides stressed their sincere desire to promote cooperation relations between the two countries. Al-Mirghani arrived in Baghdad yesterday as head of an official delegation visiting Iraq.

Oil Minister Receives SFRY, Bulgarian Ministers

JN090730 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi today received Nenand Krekic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting, which was attended by the SFRY ambassador in Baghdad, they reviewed aspects of cooperation in the fields of oil industry and energy and ways of developing and promoting this cooperation in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi also met with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and the accompanying delegation today. They reviewed aspects of cooperation and the exchange of expertise in the fields of oil and energy and ways of promoting this cooperation. The Bulgarian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Minister Receives SFRY Official

JN081227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1143 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA) — Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim met here today with Nenad Krekic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade, and his delegation. The two officials reviewed the developed relations between the two countries in the field of transport and communications.

Husayn Meets With Krekic

JN091123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — This morning Housing and Construction Minister Muhammad Fadil Husayn received Nenand Krekic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade, and the accompanying delegation. They reviewed bilateral relations and the progress of the work by Yugoslav companies which are implementing a number of projects in Iraq.

Ramadan Meets SFRY Official

JN091517 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Nenand Krekic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade, and his delegation here today. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Trade Minister Meets Bulgarian, SFRY Ministers

JN071027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and the accompanying delegation. They reviewed the developing relations between the two countries in the economic, trade, and technical fields. The Iraqi trade minister also met with Nenad Krekic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade, and the accompanying delegation. The two ministers reviewed the development of relations of economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries as well as the SFRY corporations' contribution to the implementation of some development projects in Iraq.

Minister Meets Bulgarian

JN080821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA) — Muhammad Fadl Husayn, Iraqi minister of housing and construction, met here this morning with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and his delegation. During the meeting, they reviewed the developed relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Salih al-Numan, Khristov Meet

JN071119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1032 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — 'Aziz Salih al-Numan, Iraqi agriculture and agrarian reform minister, met with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov here today. During the meeting, they discussed aspects of cooperation and the exchange of expertise in various agricultural fields as well as ways to promote them to benefit both countries' interests.

Hasan 'Ali Meets Romania's Nicu Ceausescu

JN091530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1338 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and secretary General of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front, met here today with Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth. During the meeting, the Ba'th Party Regional Command member highly praised Romania's positions on the Iraq-Iran war, affirming that the relations between the two friendly countries are growing in the interest of the two peoples.

Nicu also expressed Romania's support for Iraq's peaceful initiatives, especially the five principles contained in President Saddam Husayn's recent message to the Iranian rulers. He also praised the good relations between the two countries in various fields.

Youth Minister Meets Ceausescu

JN091549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Youth Minister 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin met with Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, and his delegation here today. During the meeting, they discussed the good youth relations between the two countries. Nicu expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq as well as his admiration for Iraq's progress, praising the close relations between Iraq and Romania.

Hammadi, PNC Speaker Discuss Bilateral Ties

JN091126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1051 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) — Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and Iraqi National Assembly speaker, met with PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih today. They reviewed bilateral relations and the current Arab and international situation. The PNC speaker renewed the PNC's support for Iraq in its legitimate defense of its land and people against the Iranian regime's aggression.

'Aziz Departs for Nicarguan FSLN Celebrations

JN071250 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1218 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Managua today leading a delegation to represent Iraq in Nicaragua's celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. The delegation accompanying the minister comprises a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Cooperation Minutes Signed With Senegal

JN070949 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0823 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — Iraq and Senegal signed minutes for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries here yesterday. The minutes were signed on the Iraqi side by Awqaf and Religious Affairs Minister 'Abdallah Fadil and on the Senegalese side by Commerce Minister Abdourahmane Toure who is currently visiting Iraq. The minutes include a general framework for bilateral trade, economic, and technical cooperation as well as exchanging visits, training in the field of communications and air transportation, and participation in the international fairs the two countries hold. The signing of the minutes followed the meetings of the first session of the Joint Iraqi-Senegalese Committee.

U.S.-Iran 'Deal' To Damage U.S.-Arab Relations

JN081048 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Nov 86 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Mafia or Diplomacy"]

[Text] Following yesterday's statements by Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, there can be no doubting reports from several sources over the past few days about a secret deal whereby Washington would supply Iran with arms and military hardware in return for Tehran's assistance in securing the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon. Such a deal begs a number of questions mixed with bitterness, amazement, and condemnation, not only concerning its nature, which sounds more like a Mafia practice than an act of diplomacy, but also concerning its implications for numerous sides including the implications for the United States, which has for years set the example for others on how to combat terrorism and cut off its supply lines.

While publicly taking a most antiterrorist posture, the United States has gone down a road which can best be described, to use a U.S. phrase, as giving in to terrorism and encouraging more of the same, especially the kidnapping of innocent people, so long as the swap would be viewed as legitimate and more profitable than the captors of the hostages had bargained for.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of this as yet incomplete deal is the fact that a high-ranking U.S. official went so far as to commit the crime of forging a passport of another country, the Irish Republic, and engage in an odious game, alien to diplomatic and political ethics, which the United States itself keeps reminding us of.

And now that Iran was caught in the act of giving succor to the hostage holders in Lebanon and striking a deal with what it brands as the arch Satan through an intermediary favored by both Washington and Tehran, namely Israel, we ask the question: How much longer will Iran's position and its rulers' protestations of working for the liberation of Jerusalem and fighting Israel and antagonizing the United States be sold on some people?

Details that have come to light of the U.S.-Iranian deal should further fan the fire of the Gulf war, damage the reputation of the United States, and compromise the credibility of its call to combat terrorism, in addition to the considerable damage this reprehensible action will cause to U.S.-Arab relations, already soured by obstacles of Washington's own making.

Writer Discusses McFarlane's 'Visit' to Tehran

JN091349 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Nov 86 p 24

[Suhayl Khuri article within "Behind the Events" column entitled: "The Arch Satan's Envoy in Tehran"]

[Text] What was Robert McFarlane doing in Tehran for 5 days? What did he bring to the Iranian regime's leaders and what did he carry from them to Washington? McFarlane is Reagan's former national security adviser, who played a prominent role in major problems affecting the Arab region and the Gulf.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the architect of Iran's foreign policy and official in charge of war affairs, assured the Iranian Parliament members last Wednesday that McFarlane came to Tehran and was expelled. The same day, Israeli television strongly affirmed reports that the Iranian authorities expelled McFarlane from Tehran. We are not going to comment here on Israeli television, which always highlights the Iranian versions of the battle and supports Iranian political stands toward Iraq after Sharon said: My enemy's enemy is my friend.

According to informed U.S. circles, McFarlane arrived in Tehran 2 months ago when Iran was heavily engaged in preparations to launch what it described as a comprehensive offensive against Iraq. These circles say that this visit was part of a series of top secret U.S. initiatives to establish dialogue with Tehran and to haggle with it over the price it wants for services rendered since the fall of the shah in 1979. Who invited the envoy of the "Arch Satan" to visit Tehran? Is it reasonable to believe Hashemi-Rafsanjani's claims that McFarlane came to Iran in the guise of a technician aboard a plane, and that none of the Iranian officials knew about the visit. Then who met McFarlane in Tehran and who are the men who reached agreements with him? What connection has this visit to the postponement of the Iranian offensive which Iran had been preparing since last summer?

Is Iran waiting for the winter season to launch its offensive or is it awaiting more ammunition and spare parts which McFarlane discussed in Tehran and which are being shipped to those who will "Liberate Jerusalem" for us through Israel, South Korea, and the FRG? Despite the attacks on the "Arch Satan" which we hear from Tehran, it seems that this McFarlane is friendly with the Iranian rulers. This may sound surprising but there is nothing surprising in the game of nations. The memoirs of William Sullivan, the last U.S. ambassador to Iran, which were published under the title "Mission in Tehran," reveal part of the secret relations between Washington and Tehran. Another book with almost the same title, "Tehran Mission" by (Robert Heitzer), deputy commander of NATO forces, who went to Tehran in 1979, reveals more facts in this regard.

The main outlines of U.S.-Iranian relations, which culminated in the apparance of the new Iranian regime in 1979, may still be secret for many reasons. However, the McFarlane story might shed light on the secret plans between Tehran and a number of Western capitals at the expense of the pan-Arab security.

WAKH: Husayn To Visit Syria in 'Next 2 Weeks'

JN090747 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Nov (WAKH) — *Al-Ittihad*, published in Abu Dhabi, today said King Husayn of Jordan will visit Syria in the next 2 weeks to hold talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The talks will deal with issues of mutual interest to both Syria and Jordan, the latest political developments in the Arab arena, and Britain's campaign against Syria.

The paper said the Jordanian king will probably embark on attempts to clear the atmosphere between Damascus and London in view of his friendly relations with British officials and his fraternal ties with Syria.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i paid a visit to Syria last Thursday.

King Husayn Contacts Egypt's Husni Mubarak

JN082145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — King Husayn had a telephone conversation with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening.

King Congratulates PDRY's Al-'Attas on Election

JN091644 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] King Husayn sent a cable today to President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, congratulating him in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people on his election as president of the fraternal PDRY. King Husayn wished President Al-'Attas continued health and happiness and the fraternal Yemeni people the progress and development they aspire to.

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Reportage on Jordanian Development Conference

Conference Opens 8 Nov

JN081043 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The opening session of the Jordanian Development Conference began a short while ago. The conference is convening under the slogan: "Toward strengthening regional and international cooperation." King Husayn will deliver a speech at the opening session of the conference, which will be chaired by Crown Prince Hasan.

At the beginning of the opening session, Crown Prince Hasan welcomed King Husayn and his sponsorship of the conference. He also welcomed the participants from the West Bank and from occupied Jerusalem as representatives of the occupied territories who had worked to promote the concept of participation in regional development in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Crown Prince Hasan also thanked the conference participants from Arab countries and from the economic groups in these countries.

Dr 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, delivered a speech expressing his happiness at participating in this conference. He thanked His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian Government for organizing this unique conference. Dr al-Hamad said Jordan is experiencing regional and economic circumstances of a special nature, and this requires additional efforts to attain growth rates.

King Husayn Speaks 8 Nov

JN081458 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1226 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Speech by King Husayn at the opening session of the Jordanian Development Conference in Amman on 8 November; recorded]

[Text] In the name of the God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brothers and Sisters, I greet you and with great pleasure welcome you to Jordan, which opens its heart and mind to you as you responded to its invitation to participate on a dear occasion — the beginning of a new stage on the path of its progress and development — and to contribute with your rich experience, enlightened thinking, and sound ideas which we will always appreciate.

Jordan, which believes in interaction with people's cultures and in cooperation with countries, has been concerned, since it took charge of its development, about seeking the participation of specialized regional and international bodies, experts, and friends in the new economic and social development plans formulated by its sons to develop our kingdom which always seeks growth and modernization.

As we open the Jordanian Development Conference today, we are in fact entrenching this tradition. We also look forward to your contributions which in past conferences have played a role in crystallizing and implementing our plans as well as in achieving their objectives.

What strengthens our confidence in the future and renews the determination is the meaning of your conference for which you have chosen the right title, namely, strengthening regional and international cooperation. Jordan, which occupies this central position in our region, is naturally inclined in its trends to strengthen regional and international cooperation, which has become a characteristic and part of the spiritual and rational components of Jordan. Jordan's position on the land trade routes from the beginning of history, between the desert and the coast, and amid countries in which the economy diversifies in accordance with the different resources and in which political and social orders vary in accordance with the various historical and cultural backgrounds has made it a balancing factor based on cooperation and interaction with those surrounding it. This position has also heigtened its sensitivity to any upset or imbalance in regional and international relations. There is no doubt that the difference between strength and wealth and between resources and needs is a factor of instability. Jordan, which is clearly affected by what is taking place around it, has from the beginning opted for a defined policy on the regional and international levels. This policy can limit the effects of economic, social, and military differences on regional and national stability.

This policy is founded on Arab cooperation and integration on the basis of Arab solidarity under the Arab League and its various bodies. It is also based on inter-regional cooperation within a wider international circle and on a constructive bilateral cooperation which does not cause regional imbalance or pan-Arab harm. This policy has proved its success in Jordan, which enjoys stability and which makes a persistent move in the field of development. It has also proved its success for the Arab region.

Stability is the basis for development. Likewise, balanced development is the basis for stability. Hence, both are two faces of the same coin.

As bridging the gap between the north and south has become a slogan endorsed by countries and peoples, as well as a noble human objective which the world endeavors to achieve, reducing military and economic differences among the countries of one region is urgently needed to spread stability and development and also to stop local wars so as to preserve national resources which are exhausted in disputes instead of being employed in developing communities.

If we are eager to achieve stability and reduce differences among countries, then we had better focus on achieving social stability and on curbing the contrast between incomes and developmental gains on a national level. We in Jordan realized this fact in the course of time and have always adhered to it. We have also been eager to emphasize the balance between the requirements of defense and the requirements of development despite the great defense burden we are shouldering due to our pan-Arab responsibility. Let us always remember a heavily armed army is worthless in a hungry community whose children do not smile. Likewise, development and prosperity are worthless without a strong army capable of protecting and defending them.

Ladies and gentlemen, Jordan, which believes in consolidating regional and international cooperation, has devoted itself to a persistent endeavor to narrow gaps and reduce dissimilarities to serve the goal of balance and stability, which is the basis for development. On the international level, Jordan has encouraged and still encourages inter-regional cooperation. Jordan also contributes, whenever it can do so, to the encouragement of dialogue and continuity among various regional organizations, such as the Arab-Eruopean dialogue which, we hope, will resume and achieve its objectives in the service of common interests between European and Arab countries.

Jordan's economic and cultural cooperation with various countries has clear features. Relations with the EEC states and North Europe are solid and based on the need for constructive cooperation so as to transfer knowledge and appropriate technology in various fields of science, education, industry, and agriculture.

Cooperation is not confined to a certain group of European countries, but extends to such big powers as the United States, the USSR, Japan, and the PRC. However, cooperation with nonaligned countries should not be confined to a limited exchange of some commodities and services. It should surpass this to include the exchange of knowledge, expertise, and realistic, balanced ideas. In this regard, Jordan has bound itself through pacts with countries it respects and to which it is committed.

The foreign businessman is welcome whether he is a lender or an investor. The climate is suitable for the success of any investment researched to perform perfectly. We have always fulfilled our commitments to financial institutions. This is clearly evident by the opening of international markets to us out of their conviction of our ability to fulfill our commitments. Our record clearly demonstrates this.

Jordan's stands on principal international issues have been those of contributing to and searching for the best solution. It participated in international and regional dialogues to find solutions to problems facing the world, whether pertaining to poverty, desertification, and the heavy burden of debts on Third World countries or the outcome of natural calamities and man-made environmental damage. Thus, we look for success on an international level to organize and regulate the use of nuclear technology so the safety of the human race is guaranteed, just as we hope to preserve the cleanliness of the region's environment from the dangers and pollution of the nuclear arms race.

Brothers, one of the pillars of Jordan's economic strategy is its belief in Arab economic integration. Any economic or social development in any Arab country will be incomplete unless it is supported by other elements from fraternal Arab countries. Work needs land, capital, effective organizational capability, and trained manpower. I do not think all of these are available in one country.

The convocation of the Arab summit in 1980 was a turning point and marked the establishment of the principle of Arab economic integration. This summit issued the joint Arab economic action document and the documents of development strategy and development contract [sentence as heard]. Certain circumstances in the region precluded the implementation of the desired Arab economic integration.

Jordan has continued its development march with fraternal Arabs' support and their moral and financial participation, despite the halt of some of it. We always praise our brothers who remained steadfast on this path which is filled with challenges as well as the Arab financial institutions and funds which understood the situation of our economy as well as its credibility and ability to use this support.

The comprehensive meaning of development is considered a basic basis for building our economic and social program. This understanding was achieved through interaction between our experts and people in all areas when regional plans were being formulated and during the stages that followed.

The outcome of development in the past years has showed some differences in growth among various sectors in the cities, rural areas, and the desert. Part of the reason for this was the natural result of a free development march motivated by profit and the economic value of projects. Therefore, we emphasized in the new development plan maintaining balance in development, proceeding from a regional development program in whose formulation the various regions in our dear homeland participated: This move comes at the right time after getting closer to completing the basic structure of various regions.

Ladies and gentlemen, Jordan stands at the threshold of a new stage requiring it to benefit from previous experience and learning from it in preparation for the present and future. In an active and aware society not chained by frozen ideas or heavy restrictions, behavior must be in accordance with the belief that freedom of activity must be devoted to finding creative solutions and measures and directing resources to achieve maximum social and economic benefits at the lowest cost.

The objective use of resources must be accompanied by objective assessments of any decision or policy. Only workable decisions can be turned into a tangible reality.

We are living in an age of solid achievements which are maintained through positive criticism. We are also living in an age of a capable administration which can accept risks and which can achieve superiority and creativity and build the nation's wealth. The administration which we seek must look toward the future to guarantee a comprehenisve vision.

Honorable brothers, the great numbers of learned people is considered the outcome of our long-standing investment as well as our pride. However, we must hasten and understand modern techniques in a way harmonious with our culture and the situation of our labor force. The slowness of economic activities in the region surrounding us and the increase in the number of graduates have put pressures on the labor market, thus requiring investments to reduce unemployment. We hope people will reconsider their ideas about the value of work.

In this regard, we see no use that some graduates are captive to their acquisition of knowledge and do not accept anything but work which is in line with inflexible social and superimposed concepts. Perhaps you share with me my opinion that any country hoping to safeguard its development and achievements must train specialized generations which are able to deal with new mechanization in a satisfactory and productive manner. Educational institutions, on all levels and stages, are authorized to achieve this objective, to improve performance, and to comprehend knowledge in a way to enable our sons to be able to create, formulate ideas, and adapt to them. In light of a free and open economy, our experience of interacting with outside scientific and development institutions must continue and progress in order to obtain the knowledge which suits our needs. Perhaps the presence of this disinguished elite in Jordan is a good example of this interaction which helps communicate knowledge and expertise.

Agriculture is a source of wealth, of adherence to the land, and of affiliation. It is important to us and to fulture generations. It will continue to be the focus of our interest. The Jordanian farmer in some areas of production was able to produce surpluses which require successful marketing and the establishment of appropriate industries in the countryside so we can continue investment and reward the farmer, the investor, and the marketing people. Thus, agriculture will continue to be a field of vital activity using local manpower and, consequently, we will implement our concern about entrenching the pillars of food security.

Water occupies a prominent place on our national and regional agenda. This is first because of its scarcity and second because of the location of major sources. Water in our region can be a source of peace or a cause of conflict. When we think of this valuable resource we must remember the importance of modern technology in exploiting and consuming water. What we also really need to do is allocate a water budget which accurately determines our ability to exploit this dear and important resource.

Brothers, after large industries have been established, building a national economy cannot be completed without developing professional manufacturing and engineering industries. Our ambition lies in seeing Jordan progressing on the right course toward being a distinguished center for technological and engineering services in the region. The establishment of a successful export sector is also important to reach a stage of new balance and development.

To continue investment in industry and agriculture, we must reinforce capacity in the field of qualitative services and build up the ability of construction and maintenance in the national economy. Establishing a basic material structure and building large capital projects, water networks, and various communications necessitate we have local capability in constructing and maintaining projects and equipment.

The concept of conservation includes the ability to create industrial projects which prevent pollution of the environment and of water and natural resources. This would spare the cities and countryside from being spoiled by pollution which sometimes has harmful economic, health, and social effects.

No less important than the above mentioned qualitative services in Jordan is the banking, finance, and specialized investment sector. I believe building such a sector does not and cannot depend on mere arithmetical figures and the volume of liquidity as much as it depends on confidence and creditability.

We look forward to a renewed role for banks and financial institutions and for greater participation in the financing of small and medium projects and better utilization of financial resources regarding our domestic economy as well as regional development.

You are undoubtedly familiar with the current economic ideas and policies of advanced and developing countries. Such economic ideas advocate renewed interest in the role of the private sector in growth and development. We in Jordan do not take economic thought in its abstract form and then blindly imitate others without adapting such ideas. Our interest in the private sector is not transient, as our development programs have emphasized the role of the private sector and paid tribute to it as an instrument for growth and a creactive initiator.

What is important to us, brothers, is that we should not fall into the trap of formalities and semantics. Both a capable public sector and a capable private sector are desirable. What is important is that we change the mentality and behavior of administrations of economic projects and institutions so that bureaucracy will not overwhelm our economic behavior and submerge the necessary incentives for free individual initiative which we have always respected and fostered.

Brother conferees, you are aware that a dear sacred part of our Arab territory was occupied by Israel in 1967, namely the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including Jerusalem, the first qiblah [direction in which Muslims turn in prayers], the destination of the great prophet's nocturnal journey, and the site of his journey to heaven. Other Arab territory was also occupied by Israel. More than 19 years have lapsed since the beginning of the

occupation, 19 years of exploitation, oppression, and the denial of human rights in our occupied territory.

The occupation authorities did not remain still, but throughout the past period sought to consolidate their presence despite the fact such a presence conflicts with the most elementary international norms and custom. This took place by taking control of economic capabilities and natural and financial resources and of the land and population in the occupied territory and by levying taxes and imposing restrictions on people in the occupied territory. The occupation authorities have overburdened them without maintaining the infrastructure necessary for man's needs in such circumstances.

Indeed, on the contrary, the taxes and levies financed the cost of the occupation. The occupied territory and its resources have become a captive tributary of the Israeli economy. More serious than that, the Israeli measures and the circumstances of occupation have both led to the gradual emigration of the Arab population from the occupied territory and this was replaced with aliens from various parts of the world. These practices also resulted in a small growth of the population of the occupied areas in the past 19 years, despite the fact that the growth rate among the Arab population is relatively high.

In view of its organic proximity to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Jordan realized — from the very beginning of the occupation — the magnitude of the threat and the need to take action to deal with and stave off the harmful consequences of the occupation. Jordan pursued a policy of extending support to the civilian Arab bodies there which operated basic services such as health and education.

Jordan kept its bridges open as an economic and social outlet for our kinfolk in the occupied territory. Our markets continue to receive products of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and are a springboard and marketing center for these products in Arab and external markets. Although this may alleviate the hardship and suffering faced by our brothers in our occupied territory, it cannot mean our acceptance of a fait accompli or be an alternative to a just and comprehensive solution restoring the legitimate rights to their rightful owners.

To strengthen the support which Jordan has been extending since 1967, Jordan has found it necessary to make such support take a more effective and mature form through a comprehensive development program for the next 5 years, in parallel with the development rpogram for the East Bank. Such a program is a natural extension of our policies to support our kinfolk and consolidate their presence in their territory and is compatible with the Arab will in this regard.

The development program was drawn up in light of the needs of our kinfolk there, both in regard to services such as housing and hospitals and in regard to the production sector, in an attempt to revive the Palestinian national economy and restore its independent structure to safeguard the identity of the Palestinian Arab people by strengthening their institutional fabric economically, socially, and culturally.

It is not possible to achieve such a lofty aim through our limited resources alone. Therefore, it is necessary to turn to our Arab brothers, our friends, lovers of peace, and defenders of human rights throughout the world and ask them all to participate in the development and implementation of a program for the development of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Their participation will be a significant effort toward safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, a support for oppressed people who have become impoverished, a genuine contribution to efforts for just peace, and a revival of hopes for stability and security for all the peoples of the area.

Dear brothers, I do not wish to take much of your time as you will be debating the topics under discussion together with colleagues of yours who are citizens of this country. I hope I have conveyed to you some of our thoughts on our economic and social issues, on the challenges we are facing, and on the lofty aims to which we aspire. Allow me to reiterate to you my pleasure at your coming to Jordan to familiarize yourself with Jordan's modest achievements and to give us the opportunity to consult with you about our new development program.

We ask God to give us the resources, to strengthen our determination, and to enable us and our kinfolk to continue our sincere and indefatigable efforts so we may accomplish further achievements. May God grant you success and make firm your steps. Peace and God's mercy and blessing be upon you. [applause]

Further on Proceedings

JN091140 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Amman — Six Arab and foreign countries and funds on Saturday pledged to continue their financial and technical cooperation with Jordan to help the kingdom carry out its JD 3.15 billion 1986-90 five-year development plan.

The promises were made during the first half of the first working session of a conference on Jordan's development plans entitled "Towards Strengthening Intra-Regional and International Cooperation." The session was dedicated for discussing development plans for the East Bank.

The conference was opened by His Majesty King Husayn earlier on Saturday.

The U.S., Britain, the World Bank, the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said they were ready to contribute financially and technically to East Bank development schemes.

The development plan was presented to the session by Dr Tahir Kan'an, minister of planning. His Royal Highness Corwn Prince Hasan chaired the session.

Dr. Kan'an said the overall goals of the plan were 5.1 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product (gdp) and five per cent

annual growth in gross national product (GNP), while the average per capita income was expected to rise at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent.

The plan also aims to provide 201,000 new job opportunities, increase domestic savings through lowering the ratio of consumption from the present 111 per cent to 99 per cent, and increase domestic revenues and rationalise recurring government expenditures.

The plan, said Dr. Kan'an also aims at reducing the deficit in the balance of trade by increasing exports of goods at an annual rate of seven per cent, and exports of contracting services at an annual. rate of 5.4 per cent and by rationalising imports and restricting their annual growth to 2.7 for goods, and 2.8 for services.

Increasing Arab economic cooperation and distributing development gains among different regions in the Kingdom are two other objectives of the plan.

The majority of participants said the plan was very comprehensive, clear and accurate in terms of its socio-economic goals, its investment framework, and strategies.

However, they said the plan was too ambitious in setting an annual growth rate of five per cent in the gdp, since in the Kingdom's 1980-1985 development plan only achieved an annual gdp of 4.2 per cent.

They supported their argument by saying that Jordan's economy was adversely affected by the slowdown of economic activity in the neighbouring countries, the levelling off of expatriate remittances as well as exports of goods and services, a sharp fall in Arab financial aid and the slump in international market prices for Jordan's primary exports.

The six participants who pledged to support the plan, and Turkey, Kuwait and Egypt said that the Kingdom's dependency on 70 per cent of local revenues to finance the projected plan would require high efficiency in work.

More efforts should be directed towards increasing the volume of Jordanian exports and local industries to be able to lower the Kingdom's balance of trade payments, they said.

They also called for more cooperation between the private and public sectors and that public sector investments should go into socio-economic infrastructural projects and basic services while the latter's role should be channelled towards the productive sector.

They also detailed the importance of labour policies that decide the expected increase of educated and skilled labour and the importance of vocational training.

The need for regional cooperation among Arab states was another point emphasised by the Arab states taking part in Saturday's discussions.

Following are major excerpts from the suggestions, questions and comments of the nine participants in Saturday's discussions:

Mr. Badir Humaydi from the Kuwaiti Fund for Socio-Economic Development (KFSED) said the target of achieving an annual growth rate of five per cent in gdp was "exaggerated optimism," due to the prevailing economic conditions.

Dr. Humaydi added that attempting to achieve a surplus in the balance of payments was not an easy task in these conditions. He called for exploring all possible ways to increase exports and decrease imports.

Dr. Hamaydi said KFSED was ready to finance the proposed Wadi al-Yatim Highway and the Al-Karamah Dam and phase two of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

Dr. Humaydi left the door open for further possible contributions for other development projects and said he welcomed further negotiations.

Willie Wapenhans, vice president of the World Bank's regional office for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, said the prevailing conditions in the area would force an increase in the external borrowing requirements of Jordan during the plan and therefore place an increasingly heavy debt burden on the country's economy beyond 1990. Another drawback, he said, will be the prospect of a rapidly increasing labour force facing a declining rate of employment.

Since 70 per cent of the total proposed investment is to be financed domestically, the extent to which these goals can be achieved depend on the scope and effectiveness measures to mobilise domestic resources, Mr. Wapenhans said.

These measures consist of upgrading tax collection and assessment procedures, reducing income tax exemptions, taxing uncultivated arable land near the cities and charging for municipal services, he added.

Due to the constraints on domestic resources, careful considerations should be given over priorities for public investment, he said.

On the plan's goals of increasing exports of goods and services and promoting efficient import subsitution should be followed by incentives such as considering the adoption of a more active exchange-rate policy, together with reduction in the level and variation in tariff rates and flexible credit policies, Mr. Wapenhans said.

"We plan to continue our involvement in (projects related to) energy, industry, education, transporation, health and population, as well as water resources development and to build on the promising institutional development which began in the past" said the World Bank vice president.

Hasan Salim, general consultant of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development said that the agricultural sector was not given its equal share in the five-year plan.

Commenting on development of the Kingdom's eight regions, a novel step introduced for the first time in the country's history of development plans, Dr. Salim questioned how the government was able to secure the financing of huge regional schemes that have a low return on investment.

He voiced the fund's readiness to enter with Jordan into new efforts for joint fianncing and investment projects. Jordan has already borrowed a total of 145 billion dirhams from the fund.

Raja' 'Abd al-Sabbur, Egypt's representative to the meeting, said the plan was ambitious and introduced new concepts such as lessening external borrowings, regional development, focusing more attention on the participation of the private sector.

Kuwaiti Minister of Finance Muhammad Sulayman Sa'id 'Ali said that Jordan's plan "is an orientation towards pan-Arab economic integration and that the Kingdom could cooperate with Kuwait towards realising inter-Arab coordination.

IDB President Ahmad Mohammad 'Ali voiced readiness to further cooperate with Jordan in helping the Kingdom launch its development plan. He called for more investments in the agricultural sector and welcomed the plan's approach to balanced regional development.

Robert Bell, assistant to the director General of the United States Agency for International Development, supported the Plan's drive towards recognising the role of the private sector in providing 49 per cent of its funding.

Mr Bell said the private sector could play a vital role in providing jobs and a source of income for the 267,000 young men and women who are expected to enter the labour force in the coming five years.

He said the plan justly placed emphasis on raising domestic savings, and curbing growth in government expenditure by such means as promoting cost recovery for government services and terminating subsidies.

He said the U.S. aid programme for Jordan in the coming years was designed to support the considerable increases in the private sector production through import substitution and export promotion as well as playing a greater role in income and job creation.

He said the U.S. aid was also examining how it might usefully help further improve Jordan's financial system.

The British delegation said that if the goals set in domestic revenues were not met, then the country would face a debt burden due to its foreign borrowings to finance the plan.

Yusuf Ozal, undersecretary at the Turkish Ministry of Planning, described the plan as a "none ambitious scheme" as for the expected growth rates in gdp. He said something should be done in order to reduce the ratio of public sector employment.

Answering participants' questions, Finance Minister Hanna 'Awdah and Trade, Industry and Supply Minister Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir outlined the government's economic and trade measures, as well as investment steps taken to enhance participation of the private sector in the development plan.

Dr 'Awdah described the plan as realistic and said Jordan could do its utmost to pursue a fiscal policy that aims at "maximising" domestic savings in terms of revenues. "We will review taxes to encourage product savings in investment and to cut the public expenditures," Dr 'Awdah said. He added that Jordan would also work on maintaining deficits within limits to sustain financial stability.

On subsidies we shall take new steps to encourage production and exports, and will pursue a very careful policy of debt management, credit credibility and credit worthiness," said Dr 'Awdah. [quotation marks as published]

Jordan, he said, will also set new measures to encourage the flow of Arab capital into the country in order to achieve pan-Arab economic integration and joint investment ventures.

Dr Al-Mu'ashshir outlined recent short, medium-and long-term policies taken by the government to encourage local industries, lower imports, reduce consumption rates, encourage investments and support exports. He also detailed various trade agreements reached between Jordan and other countries.

In the second working session, held Saturday evening, Dr Kan'an presented a brief review of the JD 1.4 billion development plan for the Israeli-occupied territories.

The main objective of the plan, he said, was "to arrest the deterioration of the economic and social conditions in the occupied territories and consequently to thwart Israeli plans to evict the inhabitants from the land."

Dr Kan'an pointed out that the socio-economic growth of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was severely impeded by the enforced subservience of the territories to the needs and interests of the Israeli economy.

Citing examples of the effects of the Israeli occupation, Dr Kan'an said that the population of the occupied territories was a little over one million in 1967 and it was estimated to have increased to 4,480,000 only in 1984. He explained that the "unnaturally slow rate" of population growth was due to the forced migration of many of the territories' inhabitants as a result of the arbitrary policies and practices by the Israeli authorities. He said that migration from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip between 1967 and 1984 was estimated at 275,000, of whom 165,000 emigrated from the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem), 97,000 from the Gaza Strip and the remaining 22,000 from the Arab Jerusalem.

The annual rate of outflow averaged 5,000 between 1969 and 1974 quadrupled to about 20,000 between 1978 and 1981, then dropped to 10,000 annually from 1982 to 1984, he said.

He pointed out that another grave consequence of the occupation had been the employment of a high percentage of Arab labourers in the Israeli economy. The danger of such a condition is more aggravated by the fact that the labour force, which accounts for

20 per cent of the population, has witnessed an increase from 195,000 in 1970 to almost 273,000 in 1984, excluding 32,000 who left for work outside, Dr Kan'an said.

Prince Hasan Discusses Plan

JN091257 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 9 Nov (PETRA) — The Jordanian Development Conference held its first session under the chairmanship of Crown Prince Hasan at the Royal Cultural Center last night. Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an reviewed the plan for economic and social development for 1986 -1990. He began by reviewing the growth rates since 1975 and indicated that Jordan scored very high growth rates which reached 12 percent from 1975-1980, 6 percent from 1981-1982, and 3 per cent from 1983-1985. [passage omitted]

Afterward, the crown prince spoke about the development program for the occupied territories. He noted a number of recent official statements about the proposed program. The official U.S. spokesman said the allocation of $4.5 million for the occupied territories is not an alternative to the peace process but an addition to the United States program for the occupied territories — a commitment of $18 million for 1987. A senior PLO source said the Palestinians cannot be bought. He said that this is a U.S. attempt to create an alternative leadership. Moreover, the Arab thought forum in Jerusalem rejected the development plan. It also rejected any U.S. attempt to improve the quality of life as well as any Israeli plan similar to the Marshall Plan. The current Israeli Government also made a number of statements which indicated inclination to oppose the implementation of this plan.

His highness explained that Jordan has remained committed since 1967 to support the inhabitants of the occupied territories both morally and financially to enable them to live on the land of their forefathers. Moreover, Jordan has continued to contribute to the preservation of public services in the occupied areas by continuing to pay the salaries of all those who worked for the Jordanian Government before 1967. He said the start of the development program for the occupied territories goes back to the unified Arab strategy adopted at the 1978 Baghdad summit. Moreover, this program was charted by the Ministry of Occupied Land Affairs in cooperation with the PLO and was later referred to the Ministry of Planning. A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation toured several Arab capitals to mobilize support for this program. [passage omitted]

A number of West Bank and Gaza Strip figures which attended the conference also spoke. They affirmed the importance of organized and practical planning to help the kinfolk stand fast and firm on their land in order to confront oppression, poverty, and deprivation by implementing production, services, and infrastructure projects. They praised the direct financial assistance the Jordanian Government constantly extends to the municipalities. They urged the fraternal Arab countries to contribute to the implementation of the West Bank development program.

Hasan Speaks at Conference

JN082140 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan delivered a speech today [at the Jordan Development Conference in Amman] and welcomed His Majesty King Husayn. He said: We express gratitude, appreciation, and esteem for the leader of our march, His Majesty King Husayn, who has given his full attention and interest to the march of development over the past 2 decades. He also expressed gratitude and appreciation for Jordanians who effectively contributed to all the development efforts in this country's eight development regions.

He said: We speak optimistically about the next decade and principally about the Jordanian citizen's contribution. This decade will see the organization of investment in both our cities and regions and the move toward decentralization in planning and implementation. We hope citizens on all official and national levels will deeply understand the real meaning of administration.

His highness expressed gratitude to the brothers who came from the occupied West Bank to represent the occupied land. He said: They have worked with us for more than 2 years to realize the idea of participation, decentralization, and regional development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He said: What applies to us here in terms of eliminating differences and entrenching the concepts of shouldering institutional responsibilities also applies there. However, the basic difference is that we practice here participation, developmnent, and identity with abundant determination, while over there we work on serving identity and freeing the captive economy.

His Highness Prince Hasan expressed gratitude to participants from Arab countries and the economic and social groupings in these countries, especially the GCC which hosted a meeting last year which sought economic integration among the Arab countries and which represented one of the several steps taken as part of the search of various building bricks of economic solidarity and integration.

He said Jordan's development plan stems from Jordan's absolute belief in the viability of Arab and regional cooperation. This plan's clauses and sectors affirm this belief and entrench this conviction. He added: The determination which brought us together is linked to our current economic circumstances under which we have a shortage of resources and an increase in constructive ideas and creative determination.

He indicated that meeting under the slogan of "Toward strengthening regional and international cooperation" is an opportunity to propose the Jordanian experience for study based on concepts of integration and the great importance of investment in the service of mankind.

Hasan Interviewed on Plan

JN090822 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Interview with Crown Prince Hasan during the Jordanian Development Conference in Amman on 8 November by television reporter Murid Hammad — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Hammad] Your royal highness, the last development plan fell a little bit short behind some of the targets due to some international factors and probably some local factors, can you tell us about the reason why?

[Hasan] We don't have to be apologetic about anything. The sixties and the seventies were decades with challenges and opportunities. In the mid-sixties we faced the war and in its aftermath we restored the credibility in Jordan's process in 1972-73, a process which led us right up to 1980 and the economic summit. And 1983 of course was a year of gradual cutback of Arab assistance in particular. And one could say that the possibility of planning for this eventuality in the late seventies should have arisen, but naturally in those good times it is very difficult to envisage the containment of the recessionary factors that we are living with today. But at the same time, the good news is that we are not alone in this. This is a regional phenomenon, an international phenomenon. [passage omitted]

[Hammad] This particular plan is very ambitious in terms of that it evolved a lot of determination, and also the West Bank, the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. How do you feel about this particular development plan?

[Hasan] I don't think that the term ambitious was given enough emphasis during the discussions. The question is really how optimistic are we at the present time. And as it was pointed out by one speaker when we look at the figures employed effectively in the Jordanian plan, when we look at remittances we find effectively that the Jordanian economy is potentially sounder and sounder. The main thing effectively is to emphasize realistically the ability to find investment outlets and I think that this applies also to the West Bank plan. Of course there is a difference in the West Bank instance, and that is that we would have to establish our own specialized credit window and to deal with West Bank institutions. I made it quite clear in the meeting here today when we deal with the West Bank we want to deal with West Bank Arab institutions. We are stepping away from the arbitrary process of supporting individuals which was often the case of monies that went to the West Bank in the past. Of course we keep the joint window of the steadfastness fund open but the PLO for the time being appear to be not interested in using this approach. In fact the PLO representative although invited to this conference was absent I believe in the meeting, in Romania or elsewhere. I think that main thing now is to focus on the concept, to put it clearly to the Palestinian participants in the conference and by extension in our evaluation meetings in December to all parties concerned, and to get down to the solid, hard work of putting together those investment packages and relaizing those projects.

Enough has been said in generalities; enough blood and tears have been shed on the question of what the future holds. The main thing is to try and mold our future jountly with our Palestinian bretheren in the occupied territories through actions and not through words if, that is, we believe in maintaining Arab identity in the West Bank, Jerusalem, and Gaza.

[Hammad] Your highness, one final short question. You put heart and soul into this development plan. What is the outlook in the future in your opinion?

[Hasan] As i said, I think that it is cyclical. We have gone through two decades of ups and downs. I think that the paradigm of the future is the next 2 decades into the 21st century. And I certainly believe in the future of coming generations.

[Hammad] Your royal highness, thank you very much.

Parliament Replies to King's 1 Nov Speech

JN091627 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The Senate has praised the developments and gains Jordan has achieved during King Husayn's era in all fields, which are evident in the generalization of public services and the establishment of development projects throughout the kingdom. The Senate highly valued the continuous progress Jordan has made during his majesty's era, and the prestigious status it has attained among developing and advanced countries. In its reply to the speech from the throne His Majesty King Husayn delivered at the opening of the 4th ordinary session of the 10th Jordanian Parliament on 1 November, the Senate stressed that Jordan has inherited through its Hashemite leadership the mission of the great Arab revolution for freedom, unity, and a better life for all the Arabs, explaining that these noble legitimate objectives have become embedded in the heart of the leadership and the people's conscience, and that they have become the yardstick of the march and the beacon guiding the formulation of policies and defining Jordanian stands. The Senate added that the efforts to liberate the Palestinian people and to enable them to exercise their human rights and basic liberties on their soil and in their homeland are one of Jordan's major preoccupations. The Palestinian cause is the crux of Jordan's policy and the essence of its efforts.

Sneate Speaker Ahmad al-Lawzi read the Senate's reply before King Husayn when the king received the Senate speaker and Senate members at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning. The Senate reiterated its support for King Husayn and the government in their endeavors to liberate the occupied Arab territories and establish an honorable, just, and lasting peace through the convocation of an international peace conference on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent members and all the parties concerned with the conflict, including the PLO, without Jordan being a substitute for the PLO or a proxy for the Palestinian people, within the context of the Fes summit resolutions, and in cooperation with fraternal Arab countries and peace-loving countries.

The Senate expressed full support for the government's efforts to bolster the steadfastness of the relatives in the occupied territory, a systematic and effective support that will help them confront

the tribulation, embody the Palestinian identity, and demonstrate to the world at large that they have a right to freedom and to human dignity.

In its reply, the Senate said that though it is aware that the Arab countries and the PLO are in agreement on the principle of bolstering steadfastness, the Senate calls for unity of stands in this sound pan-Arab direction without any skepticism or deception. The Senate also expressed support for Jordan's explicit stand on the unjust war the Iranian rulers are waging against fraternal Iraq. The Senate expressed support for the Iraqi leadership and the Iraqi Armed Forces in their defense of the eastern gate of the Arab homeland and in their sincere call for peace and good-neigborliness. The Senate expressed support for King Husayn's efforts to regain Arab solidarity and revive joint Arab action. The Senate is of the opinion that King Husayn's personal contacts with the Arab leaders are a good means of discarding division and estrangement and attaining an integrated and comprehensive Arab system.

The Senate expressed support for the government's policy to achieve economic and social complementarity among the Arab countries. The Senate condemned acts of terrorism and expressed support for the government's firm and decisive confrontation of demagoguery and terrorism which do not differentiate between legitimate struggle and acts of cowardice and treachery. The Senate also expressed support for the government's policy of tackling problems and imbalances, particularly with respect to the increase in agricultural and industrial production and tourism, and doubling the export of commodities and services. The Senate voiced support for the government's turn toward the private sector to increase its role in the process of production and construction.

For its part, the House of Representatives has expressed its appreciation for the unending moves by King Husayn and his government to liberate the land and save the relatives on all levels within the context of the Jordanian constants and on the basis of a commitment to Arab rights without any relinquishment or forbearance. The House stressed that from the premise of these constants, Jordan's political and diplomatic moves have greatly succeeded in reviving the idea of an international peace conference that will be convened on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent members as well as all the parties concerned with the conflict, including the PLO, with the purpose of attaining the objective unanimously agreed on by our Arab nation: achieving a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace. This was contained in the House of Representatives' reply to the speech from the throne read to the king by House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz when King Husayn received the House speaker and House members at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today. The representatives of the nation stressed the unity of our people on the two banks of the river and what this unity means to all Jordanians, a unity which sincerely expresses our people's wish to have the same fate and same rights and is deeply rooted in our conscience and constitutes for our homeland and nation the best example of unity in contemporary Arab history. The representatives of the nation stressed their commitment to this constitutional unity which has been forged by our people's blood and sacrifices.

The House of Representatives expressed support for the government's efforts to enhance relations with Arab countries out of the belief in the need to generalize dialogue proceeding from Jordan's firm policy under King Husayn to safeguard Arab solidarity and revive joint Arab action, and in the context of His Majesty King Husayn's persistent efforts to close ranks and eliminate all the causes of differences so that our nation will attain positions of pride, impregnability, and strength, enabling it to stand in the face of its enemies.

The House also expressed support for the government's policy and pan-Arab trend of eagerly pursuing cooperation and coordination with the fraternal Arab countries in the interest of the Arab nation. The representatives of the nation expressed support for fraternal Iraq in its war and in its confrontation of the aggression of the Iranian regime which, through its insistence on prolonging the war and its disregard for the peace calls, not only threatens Iraq but the entire Arab nation. The House of Representatives appealed to the Arab nation to double its efforts to support and assist fraternal Iraq because Iraq, in defending its rights and territory, is also defending the Arab nation's dignity and identity.

In their reply to the speech from the throne, the representatives of the nation said that thanks to God and his guidance and to King Husayn's leadership, Jordan has scored many achievements and gains in the sphere of public services and comprehensive development, and this has gained for Jordan the confidence and respect of international fora and made it an example for developing countries.

The representatives of the nation said: God has honored us by making us the protectors of the longest confrontation line, protecting ourselves and our Arab nation against the most ferocious settlement campaign and the vilest campaign of aggression. We will be able to continue along this line if we continue to enhance our Armed forces in terms of preparation, training, and armament from any source, and the establishment of the popular Army and the consolidation of our domestic front in the face of foreign conspiracies, threats, and designs constitutes strong support for our heroic Armed Forces.

The representatives of the nation stressed that the strength and impregnability we want for our country can only be achieved in a society where national security is safeguarded internally and externally. The representatives also expressed support for the government's plan of action to achieve interaction between activities in the public and private sectors. The House of Representatives expressed support for the government's policy of concluding collective and bilateral economic agreements with the Arab countries to achieve Arab economic integration. The House of Representatives stressed that it will cooperate with the government to score more achievements, particularly with respect to development plans in the East and West Banks, the enhancement of the steadfastness of our relatives in the occupied territories, and the entrenchment of the Palestinian Arab identity on Palestinian soil.

3 French Hostages Arrive in West Beirut Hotel

NC101800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1736 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] We have just heard that three French hostages have arrived in the Beau Rivage hotel, according to our correspondent. He said that the hostages include Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton; he believes there is a third, whose name he has not mentioned. This information, or rather, the identification of the French hostages, is not 100 percent certain. However, three Frenchmen have arrived. If Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton have been released today, this confirms a report we broadcast approximately a week ago. At that time we reported that serious negotaitions were taking place between France and Syria to release three hostages, including Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton. [passage omitted]

It was confirmed to us a short while ago that three French hostages have arrived in the Beau Rivage hotel and that among them are Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine. Our reporter says that French Ambassador Christian Graeff has arrived at the Beau Rivage hotel, as we reported at the beginning of our newscast, following a meeting at the French Embassy.

Al-Asad's Efforts Noted

NC100921 Paris AFP in English
0908 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 10 (AFP) — A left-wing Moslem fundamentalist group linked with the abduction of three Frenchmen in Lebanon on Monday said "certain" hostages would be freed within 48 hours after the Paris Government had made "promises" about its demands.

The group, known as the Organisation of Revolutionary Justice, said in a communique sent to Western news agencies in Beirut that the move was "to show good faith and encourage the people of Europe to exert pressure on their governments."

The release had been decided after "promises made by the French Government concerning our demands, with which it is fully acquainted and which have been previously discussed with the Algerians," the communique said. France had also intervened with President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, it added. He and "other sincere persons" had made efforts to free the hostages.

Three French hostages are being held by the Orj — Aurel Cornea, 54, Jean-Louis Normandin, 35, and Marcel Coudari, 54. Mr. Cornea and Mr. Normandin, two members of a four-man television crew were seized after filming a Hizballah rally on March 8, 1986. Mr. Coudari was seized in February 1986.

AFP: Fadlallah Sees 'Softening' in Hostage Crisis

NC071722 Paris AFP in English
1720 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 7 (AFP) — Sheikh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, considered the head of the pro-Iranian Hizballah fundamentalist group, on Friday said there had been a "softening" in the Lebanese hostage crisis and that Iran had obtained "results" from France.

The improvement, he told *Agence France-Presse*, had "been made possible by the fact that the issue has changed from being a mere exchange to a means of political pressure." There are 17 French, U.S. and British prisoners held in Lebanon.

The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad, believed to be an umbrella of Moslem groups holding several of the hostages, has previously insisted on the release of 17 Shi'ite militants held in Kuwait for their roles in bomb attacks there in December 1983.

Last Sunday, however, in announcing the release of American hostage David Jacobsen, the Jihad indicated the United States had taken "first steps" towards its position. The organisation has also called on France to end its support for Iraq in the six-year-old Gulf war.

Since Prime Minister Jacques Chirac came to power in Paris last March, France has been seeking to improve its relations with Iran. Last week, French and Iranian officials reportedly reached agreement on the reimbursement of more than a billion dollars lent to France by the Shah's regime.

Paris Cites Fadlallah

LD080925 Paris International Service in French
0800 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] There are renewed hopes concerning the fate of the French hostages held in Lebanon. The leader of the pro-Iranian Hizballah in Lebanon, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah said yesterday in Beirut that, in his view, Iran has obtained results from France in the hostage crisis. (Selim Yassin) is on the spot in Beirut:

The Muslim leader, who is close to Iran, admitted for the first time that Tehran has used the hostages to put pressure on France and the United States. Iran, he said, obtained results from France and something is on the way with the United States, thus auguring a global settlement of the hostages' affair. Shaykh Fadlallah has let it be understood that the victory of the pragmatic trend over the radicals and the fall from grace of the head of the bureau of support of the Islamic liberation movements, Mehdi Hashemi, is at the root of the Iranian softening. Using as an excuse the visit of the U.S. envoy Robert Mcfarlane and the (?consequences of the supply of U.S. arms to Iran) the Iranian radicals now accuse the pragmatists of flirting with the United States. This (?could entail a) delay in the release of the U.S. hostages and, in any case, draw a line between the perpetrators of those hostages and those behind the abduction of the French hostages. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Paper Cited on Iran's Handling of Hostages

NC080739 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] According to the Kuwaiti *Al-Qabas* newspaper, Iran has decided to act independently with regard to the fate of the

hostages in Lebanon; that is, without consulting allied or friendly countries. The paper cites well-informed sources in Paris as saying that this decision will have a negative effect on Syrian-Iranian relations.

Accused in U.S. Embassy Attack Face Death Sentence

NC081035 Paris AFP in English
1028 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 8 (AFP) — A military court magistrate here has called for the death sentence on six Lebanese extremists accused of carrying out a 1983 car bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy here which killed 64 people, court sources said Saturday. The examining magistrate Friday issued arrest warrants for Husayn Salih Harb, Sami Hammud al-Hajjah, Mahmud Musa al-Dirani, Muhammad Hayih al-Jada', Hassan Muhammad Harb, and Ali Mustafa Haydar, all presently on the run.

In preparatory findings the magistrate said the accused had stolen a U.S. Embassy car in southern Lebanon, boobytrapped it and staged an attack which killed 64 and injured 88. Seventeen U.S. nationals, including the director of the Central Intelligence Agency's Near East office, were among the dead.

The magistrate said the unidentified driver had smashed through security barriers and abandoned the vehicle moments before it blew up in the embassy forecourt. The attack was claimed by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad. The magistrate has not yet identified eight other people thought to be involved in preparing the attack.

UNRWA School Caretaker Kidnapped, Murdered

AU071252 Paris AFP in English
1245 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov 7 (AFP) — The caretaker of an UNRWA school in Lebanon, who was kidnapped on Tuesday, was found dead the next day between Sidon and Tyre, UNRWA headquarters here announced on Friday. The Vienna-based United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has lost 24 of its staff in Lebanon since June 1982.

Presidential Envoy Leaves for Washington

NC071243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Former Lebanese foreign minister Dr Elie Salim has left for Washington as the personal envoy of President Amin al-Jumayyil. He will hold consultations which are described as important.

Ambassador Denies Spain To Close Embassy

NC071212 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Spanish ambassador to Lebanon has denied reports that his country intends to close its embassy in Beirut. Following a meeting with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the Spanish envoy said: We are more determined than ever to stay in Lebanon. We are currently building a new embassy, although we will still keep our office in West Beirut. We have plans to improve our cultural center in East Beirut, but this does not mean that we will dispense with our center in Al-Hamra' [in West Beirut]. [passage omitted]

France To Reduce Size of UNIFIL Contingent

NC081303 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry was notified today of France's intention to reduce the size of its UNIFIL contingent. No date has been set for this measure. Lebanese diplomatic sources indicate that the French action should not be seen as a withdrawal of the unit, but as a step to protect its troops from attack. 'Aziz Ra'd, our Washington correspondent, cited well-informed U.S. sources this morning as saying that the French Government has decided to pull 700 of its servicemen out of its contingent in the south, leaving 600 behind. The remaining soldiers will be deployed in safer positions in Al-Naqurah.

Birri Says Camps War Masks Bucharest Talks

NC071646 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic
1530 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Minister Nabih Birri suggested today that a Palestinian liberation army be created, so that the Palestinians' weapons may be confined to military armories, as is the case in various Arab countries. He asked: Why are there no radical solutions to the issue of the Palestinian's armed presence, barring the Cairo declaration, of course? Minister Birri asserted that one of the objectives of the camps war in Lebanon is to divert attention from the Israeli-Palestinian meeting in Bucharest.

Asked about the Israeli-Palestinian meeting, Birri said: The gravest danger is to permit these negotiations to take place under cover of the so-called camps war in Lebanon. Indeed, this is one of the objectives of that war. I see no difference between these talks and the Ifrane meeting. They are official talks between Israeli and Palestinian delegations. Thus, they [not further specified] have managed, through a major scheme and the exercise of prudence, to turn enemies into negotiators and allies. [passage omitted]

Amal's Dawud in Conflict With Birri

NC081016 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] According to the Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, Syria has asked Minister Nabih Birri to withdraw all political support from Dawud Dawud [Amal official in the south] for his refusal to implement the Damascus agreement on the Palestinian camps in the south. Dawud's stand on the Al-Rashidiyah camp is particularly adamant. *Al-Ittihad* says that Birri is now faced with a difficult situation within his Amal Movement.

In today's issue, *Al-Nahar Al-'Arabi Wa Al-Dawli* notes that Amal no longer has a central source of decisionmaking. The paper cites individuals close to Dawud Dawud as saying that his conflict with Birri has reached the point of no return. The sources state that press reports to the contrary, Dawud did not meet with Ghazi Kan'an [Chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] on Saturday. Kan'an was left waiting for 3 hours at the home of Amal Executive Committee Chairman 'Atif 'Awn in Shabriha. He was then told that Dawud, along with Amal's other officials in the south, refused to see him. Kan'an had to return to Beirut without meeting any of them.

Sources close to Dawud point out that his inflexibility is the result of the trump card he holds thanks to his location inside the south's so-called red lines. These are those areas where no one else, including the Syrians, can afford to deploy. Birri is unable to punish Dawud, as any such action, the sources claim, would lead to a rift within a movement already racked by internal crises. Thus, Birri can do nothing but bide his time.

Karami Supports Beirut-Damascus Rapprochement

NC081432 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has voiced his support for every form of rapprochement between B'abda and Damascus, and for every meeting between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad. The prime minister warned that there is a limit to our people's patience. He stressed that the economic crisis and our outstanding political issues must be resolved. Karami then referred to his agreement with former President Sham'un and Minister al-Hashim to follow up any developments that may occur in Lebanon and the region. He expressed his hope and belief that the question of the foreign hostages will be settled soon. The prime minister made these remarks after a 2-hour meeting of the Northern Coordination Committee in Tripoli today.

Group Threatens Syrian Intelligence, Amal

NC080805 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The martyr Khalil 'Akkawi group of the 'Ali's Youth organization has announced that it was responsible for an explosive device thrown in the Al-Mulla section [of West Beirut] at dawn today. The group reiterated its threat to escalate operations against Syrian intelligence and Amal.

Communist Party Blames 'Arafat for Sidon Clashes

NC081749 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee today held Yasir 'Arafat responsible for the Al-Shawakir operation that sparked off the Al-Rashidiyah events. The Central Committee accused 'Arafat of expanding the fighting to the Sidon areas. The Central Committee called for immediate and firm implementation of the agreement reached at the home of Minister Nabih Birri, particularly the provision related to Al-Rashidiyah. The committee stressed the need to bolster the joint force under the command of Minister Walid Junblatt.

PNSF Member Denounces Abu Iyad Statement

NC091435 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Khalid al-Shamal, member of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the camps coordination committee, today commented on a statement made by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] yesterday. Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of 'Arafat's group, stated that all the Palestinians who had left Lebanon have now returned with their weapons. He also said that the Palestinians have a new strategy to defend the camps; namely, to fight together if one is attacked. Abu Khalid al-Shamal affirmed that the information contained in these statements is incorrect.

Abu Khalid al-Shamal added: We in the PNSF again emphasize that this war among people of the same rank does nothing to serve the national Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian objective. It only serves the Zionist enemy and his agents, as well as the rightist course and its leadership. This war is primarily directed against the nationalist plan for Lebanon.

He continued: We have done and will continue to do the impossible to stop this war, alongside our brothers on the national action committee and our Syrian brothers. We have stood and will continue to stand firmly against the spread of this war.

Abu Khalid al-Shamal stated: We affirm that all statements like this are designed to add fuel to the fire and not to extinguish it. This war is harmful to everyone. No party will emerge victorious from it.

In conclusion, he affirmed: We denounce Abu Iyad's statement. To all our national comrades we say that we are committed to the Lebanese national decision. We will work together to stop this war, which only serves the enemy camp.

Fighting in Camp; Amal Releases 140 Palestinians

NC091428 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] According to the latest security reports, intermittent sniper fire is dominating the Burj al-Barajinah camp combat lines, where clashes involving the use of artillery, rockets, and machine guns had occurred before 1300.

In another development, the Amal Movement released 140 Palestinians from camps in the Tyre area this afternoon. They had been held for the past few days to protect their lives following the frenzy that erupted after the Al-Shawakir massacre.

An Amal Movement source has stated that this gesture was ordered by the leader of the Amal Movement and under carried out under the supervision of the movement's military official, 'Aqal Hamiyah, and the security official in Tyre.

Detainess Exchanged

Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] According to the latest security report, isolated clashes involving the use of various types of weapons have been raging along the combat lines of Burj al-Barajinah since 1630 today. The fighting was sparked by a setback in the security situation this afternoon. All roads around the camp, particularly the airport road, are closed due to heavy sniper fire.

In another development, reports from Tyre indicate that the Amal Movement and the Palestinians exchanged a number of detainees today. Amal, according to the reports, released 140 Palestinians and received 40 Amal members in return. The Amal Movement has confirmed the exchange operation.

Al-Asad Addresses Workers on Voluntary Work Day
JN072046 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Text" of "message of greeting" from President Hafiz al-Asad to Syrian workers on "voluntary work day" observed by workers on the 7 November anniversary of the Corrective Movement — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade chairman and members of the Executive Office of the Trade Union Federation: Once again, it gives me pleasure to send greetings to the Syrian workers, men and women, at the end of a new voluntary work day which they observed on the anniversary of the Corrective Movement. I send my love and appreciation to them in all parts of the country.

The day of voluntary work is a tradition with great significance. These days are proof of the working class' awareness and their sound understanding of the march of progress and socialism and its requirements. In this tradition, the workers are affirming their continuous support for our steadfast and struggling people's march.

The aim of voluntary work is to contribute toward promoting production. This day of voluntary work has new significance: It is a practical expression of the working class determination to strengthen the steadfastness against the imperialist and Zionist forces' fierce onslaught against our people. It shows the working class' resolve to contribute toward our ability to defeat the spiteful plot launched against Syria because of its constant principles and its adherence to the Arab nation's rights. Any additional effort in the field of production contributes toward confrontation and steadfastness and increases our ability to emerge victorious in our people's fateful battle.

Our enemies are trying to use various forms of pressure against our people. Sometimes they threaten us with economic pressure and sometimes they hint at military aggression. We can assure them they are losing their bets. Economic pressures do not affect our people's steadfastness and military threats do not terrify our people because our people's power is stronger than all the pressures and threats and is capable of foiling the imperialist- Zionist plots and dealing two blows for each blow by those who think they can harm Syria. The previous imperialist and Zionist plots have failed and the current plot, which these forces are concocting and in which Britain is the main player, will also founder on your firm steadfastness and the steadfastness of the great Syrian masses which have faced these colonialist methods before and know how to foil and defeat the plots of colonialists.

Those in the imperialist and Zionist circles and in their intelligence organs who think they can turn Syria from its pan-Arab line or weaken its defense of the Arab nation's rights through their lies, false accusations, and other means of pressure will discover they are pursuing a mirage and that their cunning will backfire.

You, brother workers, are pioneers of struggle, a productive power, and a defense force for the homeland. I am certain you will preserve your pioneering role in the national and pan-Arab struggle. I take this opportunity to renew my greetings to every man and woman worker in our country, wishing them and their families a prosperous and productive life.

Radio France Interviews Prime Minister Al-Kasm
JN071908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1626 GMT 7 Nov 86

["Text" of interview with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm by unidentified Radio France International correspondent in Damascus on 4 November — read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, we thank you for this interview and we are pleased to talk to you about many issues. Britain and the United States accuse Syria of protecting international terrorism and of involvement in the El Al plane incident. Moreover, there are also accusations that Syria allows Abu Nidal elements to train in the Lebanese area of Al-Biqa'. What do you have to say on this subject?

[Al-Kasm] These British accusations remind me of Britain's colonialist history and its methods of leveling false accusations. These accusations remind me of the accusations which Britain took as apretext to occupy Alexandria in the late 19th century and for the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956. At that time, the British alleged they wanted to protect the Suez Canal and disengage the combatants. This was a ridiculous pretext. Britain now repeats this pretext with the same method. I do not think anyone believes Britain. Syria has always been against all acts of terrorism. However, Syria supports people's struggles for freedom and independence. We always stress the need to differentiate between struggle and terrorism. Hijacking planes and attacking civilians are terrorist acts.

Concerning who should stay in Lebanon or in Al-Biqa', it should be understood Syria is not a policeman in Lebanon. Syria is in Lebanon to stop the civil war and not for any other purpose. Lebanon is full of organizations, some of them extreme left and some extreme right. How can Syria be accused if this or that organization commits an act in Lebanon or outside of Lebanon? We reject such accusations because we are not responsible for what this or that side does anywhere.

[Correspondent] I would like to move on to another issue which is close to and connected with the issue of terrorism, namely, the hostages in Lebanon — French, American, and British hostages who are said to be in areas under Syrian military supervision. The question circulating in France is: Why doesn't Syria do anything to release the hostages?

[Al-Kasm] The statement that Syria is doing nothing is incorrect. Syria did and continues to do a lot. However, can Syria enter the organizations' camps in Lebanon and search them? Is it in the interest of the hostages for Syria to do this? I do not think so. We are certain that such acts of taking hostages do not serve the Arab or Palestinian causes. We have always tried and we are doing our utmost and everything we can to save the hostages in Lebanon and elsewhere.

[Correspondent] There are current reports to the effect Syria is trying to release the hostages, or some French hostages, before

10 November, that is, before the EEC's next meeting, where a decision is expected to be made upon Britain's request concerning a stand on Syria.

[Al-Kasm] When we say we are doing our utmost to release the hostages, we do so for humanitarian reasons and for nothing else. We do not link our continuous humanitarian efforts to a certain date or a political action. Whether a meeting is held or not on 10 November, this does not affect Syria's efforts. Syria's endeavors have absolutely nothing to do with this subject because Syria's policy is always based on confronting acts against innocent people.

[Correspondent] A wave of explosions recently rocked Paris. Several accusations were made. French Minister (Michel Orbin) came to Syria and there was Syrian-French cooperation to combat terrorism. Can you tell us about this cooperation to prevent terrorist acts?

[Al-Kasm] We are willing to cooperate to combat terrorism not only with France but also with any country that wants to actually deal with us sincerely and honorably and actually opposes individual and state terrorism and all forms of terrorism.

[Correspondent] Let us deal with relations between Syria and the United States. Shultz says Washington will take additional measures against Syria, accusing it of supporting terrorism. What is your opinion on this?

[Al-Kasm] The U.S. accusations fall within the framework of the accusations coordinated among the United States, Britain, and Israel. What are the measures that Washington will take? We are not surprised because U.S. policy is very clear to us. This policy does not serve peace and security, either in this region or in other regions of the world. Of course, I am not in the White House to understand what it will do. However, we in Syria have become accustomed to such threats and to confronting them. We have grown accustomed to resisting every hostile policy and confronting any conspiracy against our country.

[Correspondent] Do you expect a military attack?

[Al-Kasm] I hope this will not occur. If it occurs, it will not be limited. Others are mistaken if they believe Syria is another Grenada.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, I will move on to the economic aspect. It has been said Syria is passing through an economic crisis. The British accusations imply the threat of making European states take a negative stand on the loans which some countries are about to grant Syria, especially France, the FRG, and the Netherlands. Will these accusations and their outcome be reflected on the issue of loans?

[Al-Kasm] I can assert that we have some difficulties, however, we have no economic crisis as they think. I hear and read about the exaggeration in the Western media. You are in Damascus now and you can see and be clearly acquainted with everything. These exaggerations are absolutely incorrect. Regarding our economic relations with Europe, I say these relations are good. Undoubtedly, these relations are in the interest of Europe as much as they are in Syria's interest. Economic cooperation between Syria and the European states has existed for some time. Undoubteldy, cooperation between Syria and Europe is in the interest of both sides.

[Correspondent] It has been said Arab aid to Syria has stopped. What is the truth? Do Arab countries give the necessary aid, especially that covering the military expenditures in Lebanon?

[Al-Kasm] There are Arab countries which have stopped their contributions and obligations. However, these countries did not give a reason for not fulfilling their obligation other than noting the economic difficulties they are experiencing and the drop of their oil revenues.

[Correspondent] Syria has recently rejected a reconciliation with Iraq conducted by the Jordanian king. Why? What are the Syrian conditions for reconciliation?

[Al-Kasm] We want Iraq to be with us just as we want to be with Iraq. We want to always be together in accordance with what is demanded of the one Arab people in both countries against our sole real enemy, Zionism, and its international imperialist ally. We are with Iraq if it really wants to be with the Arab cause against its enemies. We do not have any conditions other than this pan-Arab prerequisite. However, if there is someone who wants to turn his back on the Arab cause then we cannot do anything in this case.

[Correspondent] It has also been said that Syrian-Iranian relations are having their ups and downs perhaps as a result of the complicated Lebanese situation.

[Al-Kasm] Our relations with Iran are not passing through such a phase. We have normal relations. Iran supports us against all that threatens us. This is important for us. I think one should not believe what the Western media always wants to advocate.

[Correspondent] The question now is about Lebanon. The Lebanese problem is of an international nature. Syria entered Lebanon in 1975 and has about 30,000 soldiers there. After 11 years, what has Syria done to stop the civil war and realize peace there? The question is: What has Syria done in Lebanon.

[Al-Kasm] If we recall the causes of the civil war and its developments in Lebanon, we find that Lebanon today is better than before. Syria's aim was to stop the civil war and Syria has succeeded. However, this is one thing and the realization of final peace in Lebanon is another. The aim of Syrian policy is to preserve Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Syria contributes toward realizing final peace with all its efforts. However, the task falls on the shoulders of the Lebanese people themselves before anybody else.

We can help the Lebanese reach a national charter to save Lebanon's unity and independence, but we cannot replace this or that side because this is a basic Lebanese issue which concerns the Lebanese, namely, an agreement among the Lebanese themselves. Syria sacrificed much in Lebanon to stop the civil war. We seriously ask: Who prevents the unity of the Lebanese people, their agreement, and their final peace? The answer is

clear: The Americans and Israelis.

[Correspondent] Syria patronized and supervised a meeting among the Lebanese sides and the signing of the tripartite agreement among them. The Christian ministers and President al-Jumayyil rejected this agreement on the pretext it is biased and will lead to Syrian hegemony. They though it would weaken the role of the Maronite community. What is your answer to this?

[Al-Kasm] Is President Franjiyah not a Christian and Maronite? Is Hubayqah not Christian? Is the leader of the Lebanese Communist Party not a Christian? We do not talk like this in Syria. Our language in Syria is pan-Arab. I am just trying to speak in line with your question. President Franjiyah is first and foremost a Lebanese national. The leader of the Lebanese Communist Party is first and foremost a communist. Therefore, the issue is not a question of Lebanese Muslims or Christians.

Everybody knows that the Lebanese question is first and foremost a political one. We supported the tripartite agreement and will support every agreement by the Lebanese. We do not want to weaken anybody. In the past we were accused of supporting the Christians against the Muslims and this was not true. I believe the accusations are always directed against Syria's sound position in Lebanon, a stand which prevents Lebanon's fragmentation and divisions and which leads to Lebanon's unity aff the reconciliation of all its groups. As for President al-Jumayyil, when he reaches agreement with all the other sides we will also support him.

[Correspondent] Is there mediation between Syrian officials and President al-Jumayyil? Are there any efforts to restore dialogue with Al-Jumayyil? Are there conditions for this dialogue?

[Al-Kasm] We have no conditions. We have a policy with a firm target, namely, liberating Lebanon from Israeli occupation, realizing Lebanon's unity, and affirming Lebanon's Arabism. The day when the Lebanese president tries to realize what we aim to realize there will be no obstalces to holding dialogue with him.

[Correspondent] But the Lebanese Christians are somewhat fearful. They fear the escalation of the fundamentalist religious trend which they believe is directed from Iran and is threatening them.

[Al-Kasm] You insist on talking about the Christians as though the Phalangists are the only Christians in Lebanon. What about the people in northern Lebanon, in Al-Biqa', and in other areas? Why aren't they terrified? Is this not a clear contradiction? Who fought the battles in East Beirut?

Thus, the issue in Lebanon is not religious but political. The conflict in Lebanon is actually a political-economic conflict with its own dimensions. Why don't you conduct a referendum among the silent majority of all the religions and sects in Lebanon so we could know who is for accord and for ending the war and establishing final peace and who is for a unified Arab Lebanon and also who supports the idea of dividing and fragmenting Lebanon and continuing its dilemma. I think all the Lebanese without exception want to be rid of this bloody crisis. They urgently want an accord bringing them security, peace, reassurance, and freedom from fear, because their only fear is the continuation of this bloody crisis which affects all of them.

[Correspondent] There are clashes between the Amal movement and the Palestinians. What is the Syrian stand on what is taking place?

[Al-Kasm] These clashes are not with the Palestinians. They are with the 'Arafat group which has interests which have nothing to do with the Palestinians. The nationalist Amal Movement is fighting against the Israeli aggressors and did not start what took place. We are against what 'Arafat is looking for in Lebanon because what he is looking for has nothing to do with the Palestinian cause. It is Syria which adopts and is committed to the real national aims of the Palestinian cause and resists all compromises or attempts to liquidate it.

[Correspondent] The USSR and Algeria are exerting certain efforts to achieve reconciliation among the various Palestinian factions. What is Syria's position on these efforts?

[Al-Kasm] The unity of the Palestinians is a very important issue in the struggle against Israel. Syria has always supported the unity of the Palestinians, but only on a firm, principled basis — the struggle against Zionism and imperialism. I do not see any possibility of any unity outside the framework of this firm, national struggle policy. We support the Palestine National Charter in the struggle and resistance and the restoration of the usurped rights of the Palestinian people.

[Correspondent] What are the Syrian conditions for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict?

[Al-Kasm] Syrian policy does not need any further explanation. Syria's aims are known and we always reiterate them. To establish real, just peace in this region, the Palestinians must attain their national rights on their land and homeland. Israel must withdraw from all the occupied territories, foremost of which is Jerusalem. This is why we agreed to an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of the permanent members at the Security Council and all concerned sides.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, are you satisfied with Syrian-French relations or do you have any criticism?

[Al-Kasm] I can say Syria's relations with France are very good and objective. This is not new because Syria's relations with France have been improving for a long time. We are satisfied with French policy because France wants a policy independent of U.S. and Israeli policies and pressures. Syria does not ask France or any other country to support it against others. All Syria wants is an objective policy. We find such objectivity in French policy and we hope it will continue to be objective.

[Correspondent] Do you believe France can play an effective role in the Arab-Israeli conflict?

[Al-Kasm] Of course it can. This is what we want. In fact, this is Europe's role. Europe can play such a role because a European role independent of U.S. policy is an important matter and is in the interest of achieving a just peace. U.S. policy in the Middle East is an Israeli policy. We want a European role independent

of the United States. France is not the only country in Europe which can play such a role. I repeat it would be in the interest of peace, Europe, and the Middle East for Europe to play an independent role in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Foreign Minister on Alleged Chirac Statement

JN072147 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Answering a question by our station about the statement attributed by Arnaud de Borchgrave, editor in chief of the *Washington Times*, to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac — which indicates the FRG leaders reached a common conclusion with Chirac that Syria had nothing to do with the Heathrow Airport incident and that Israeli intelligence planned the operation to embarrass Syria — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said:

We said at the very beginning that Israeli intelligence was behind the London airport operation. We also said that the Israeli security man, who took the bag from the Irish woman, picked her out from among all the passengers. He disappeared for about 30 minutes while this woman did not herself see their search of the bag. This asserts that the bag was switched by the Israelis after putting explosives in it. Or it could be Israeli intelligence was in agreement with British security to let the bag with the explosives pass through the sensitive electronic detection equipment in Heathrow. In other words, one or many of the British security men at Heathrow is involved with Israeli security in this operation.

Al-Shar' denied the statement's allusion to the possible embroilment of Syrians with Israel. He said: We cannot believe this. This is illogical.

Al-Shar' Receives Message From DPRK Counterpart

JN081834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has received a support and solidarity message for Syria from DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Young-nam. He denounced in the message the hostile act perpetrated by Britain against Syria in severing diplomatic ties. He also stressed his country's support and backing for the Syrian Government and people in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism to regain the occupied Arab territories and the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people.

In his message, the DPRK foreign minister said: We are confident the friendly Arab Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by President Hafiz al-Asad will suffcessfully foil all forms of provocative imperialist plots and definitely achieve final victory.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Arrives 8 Nov

JN090702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov has affirmed that the imperialist lies and fabrications against Syria are exposed and are aimed at Syria's policy under President Hafiz al-Asad. In a statement upon his arrival in Damascus last night, Khristov said the Bulgarian Government and people completely support the Syrian Government in confronting the vicious imperialist onslaught.

The Bulgarian foreign trade minister affirmed that the existing economic and trade relations between Syria and Bulgaria are based on the agreements concluded at the highest level between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Tudor Zhivkov and their talks during the Bulgarian president's recent visit to Syria. He added that his talks in Damascus are aimed to promte and develope cooperation between Syria and Bulgaria.

Received by Al-Kasm

JN091737 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting, the visiting minister conveyed to Dr Al-Kasm the greetings of Georgi Stanchev, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers.

Discussions during the meeting covered the close relations between Bulgaria and Syria, the developing bilateral cooperation in all spheres, and current regional and international developments. The two sides stressed the identity of views on various issues of common interest to the two friendly countries. At the end of the meeting, Dr Al-Kasm asked Khristov to convey his greetings to the chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers.

Information Minister Meets Lebanese Counterpart

JN081825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received in his office today Lebanese Information Minister Joseph Skaff. During the meeting, they discussed the current situation in the region and ways to bolster cooperation in information serving joint national and pan-Arab goals.

Supply Minister Meets GDR's Stoph 7 Nov

JN080709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] In Berlin, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has denounced the campaign of calumnies and slander

led by the imperialist and Zionist forces against Syria under the slogan of combating terrorism with the intent to harm Syria's steadfastness vis-a-vis the imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region. During a meeting yesterday with Supply Minister Riyad al-Hajj Khalil, who is currently paying an official visit to the GDR, Stoph affirmed the GDR's constant stand which expresses true solidarity with Syria's struggle under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

Stoph denounced Britain's hostile decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. He stressed that all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, headed by the Soviet Union and the friendly socialist countries, support Syria.

AL-BA'TH on 'Sinister' Aims of UK 'Fabrications'

PM071129 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic
31 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Britain Does Not Want Us To Forget Its Crimes"]

[Text] In its search for a role to play in international politics, the British Government is trying to revive its military conspiratorial past against other nations. It interests Israel in particular to see in London a government with that kind of mentality, having guaranteed U.S. support through agreements and treaties approved by the White House and the U.S. Congress.

That is why the Zionist military command arranged a tour for British and American military personnel all along the confrontation line between Syria and the Zionist entity. Margaret Thatcher believes that a military action in which Britain played a direct part would be a source of support for the Conservative Party, judging by its past experience against Argentina, especially now that the British public has lost its respect for the Conservatives. All opinion polls reported in the British press confirm that the Conservative government is a lackey of the United States and that, under the Thatcher government, Britain has become an American protectorate.

This image of the British Government was confirmed at the Tokyo summit conference and throughout the Reagan administration's cold war against world peace.

Since the U.S. Administration does not hide its aggressive intentions against the Arab nation, especially Syria, or the fact that its main preoccupation is to prepare for a retaliatory action, Britain, which is subservient to U.S. decisions and which dreams of regaining its old imperial clout, must have decided that the fulfillment of its objective lies in alliance with Israel, just as the United States sees its strategic alliance with the Zionists as a means of serving its world strategy.

Therefore all the British fabrications against Syria are a part of the preparations for aggression on a false pretext rejected even by Britain's allies, who neither accepted it nor acknowledged its credibility. British foreign policy is motivated by sinister premeditated aims.

With its hostile conduct Britain opens old wounds as if it does not want the Arabs to forget British governments' successive crimes against the Arab nation since the Balfour Declaration. Whenever the Arabs try to bridge the gap, the London government widens it. It was Thatcher's government which brought down the Venice Declaration, despite its shortcomings. That is because Britain does not want Europe to play a part independent of the United States. Britain has plotted against the Arab economies in the oil market. Today it rekindles the past not only because it wants to wreak vengeance on the Arabs but also because it wants the Arabs to think about the past, a matter which strengthens their hate and prevents them from forgetting.

Damascus Reports Polish Communique Denouncing UK

JN081859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Polish Government has issued a communique denouncing the hostile campaign being waged against Syria and the moves designed to escalate tension in the region. The communique says in part that the government of Poland and the Polish people are watching with extreme concern the increasing threats aimed against the security and sovereignty of Syria under the pretext of Syrian citizens so-called participation in terrorist acts in Britain.

The communique condemned all forms of terrorism including state terrorism. The communique said the anti-Syrian campaign can be viewed as part of the measures designed to undermine the positions of the progressive Arab countries to forestall reaching a just, comprehensive, and peaceful solution in the Middle East.

Concluding its communique, the Polish Government denounced the moves designed to escalate tension and called for the immediate termination of the anti-Syrian campaign.

Press Calls For 'Independent' Decisionmaking

JN100740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "We Will Remain in the Position of Resistance," *Al-Ba'th* says: We fight terrorism in the same way as other people who suffered and are still suffering from terrorism. We also differentiate between terrorism and legitimate resistance by any people whose lands have been occupied and whose rights to this territory and to an honorable life have been encroached on. We have never felt that we are in a position of self-defense against a false accusation. We have always been in a confrontation position, that is, the position of resisting the occupation force and its terrorism. The attempt by the United States and its strategic ally, Israel, in open collusion with the Thatcher government, to launch a campaign of deception and threats against Syria to drag the Europeans toward branding the Arabs with the stigma of terrorism is exposed.

Al-Ba'th continues: In the Luxembourg meeting, which was held while the media and political onslaught was at its climax, the Europeans were able to distance themselves from the

dilemma and even to go further than this despite the pressures put on them. Greece affirmed its decisive rejection of the British Government's theatrics, thus, representing an example of independent national decisionamking. When France announced its frank stands in coordination with the FRG, the owners of the misleading campaign were faced with the unexpected. On this basis, the meeting of the EEC countries to be held in London today will put the European decisionmaking to the test. Will the U.S. pressures on this decisionmaking succeed or not? Proceeding from our concern for good relations between the Arabs and the European people, we hope that the Europeans' decisionmaking will remain independent and not subservient to Washington's will.

On the pressures practiced by Washington and the Thatcher government on the EEC countries, *Tishrin* says: With the opening of the London meeting today which comprises the representatives of the EEC countries — the meeting upon which the Thatcher government pins great hopes — Britain hopes to extract a European consensus against Syria. Washington is also trying to make the British attempt succeed after the Thatcher government failed in the Luxembourg meeting.

Tishrin says: The Thatcher government tried to turn all demands presented by Britain into a threshold through which the U.S. demands will pass to Europe itself, to the region, to Syria, and to Syria's allies in the world, particularly the friendly USSR. The United States did not confine its reaction to the Heathrow Airport incident but went beyond that. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz made Soviet Foreign Minister Sheverdnadze feel that he has proof against Syria. In Paris, Shultz hinted at his country's determination to punish Syria to the extent of using military force against it.

Tishrin concludes: With the framework of these pressures, tension in the region is being escalated. Amid this tension, the main U.S. objective emerges, that is, accepting the U.S. solution in the region and striking at the Arab liberation movements. But, Syria will not sell out the Arabs' rights or Palestine cause regardless of the pressures and price. Syria is stronger than what Shultz imagines.

Law Issued Granting Citizenship to Arabs

JN100701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 9 Nov 86

["Text" of Law No. 34 for 1986 decreed by President Hafiz al-Asad.]

[Text] Law no. 34.

The president, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the decision made by the People's Assembly on 1 Rabi' al-Awwal 1407 Hegira corresponding to 3 November 1986, decrees the following:

Article One Article 16 of the Syrian Arab Nationality Law issued in accordance with the Legislative Decree No. 276 for 1969 is amended as follows:

Article 16: Syrian Arab nationality may be granted to citizens of Arab countries by decree at the written request of the person applying for naturalization who must fulfill the following conditions:

a. He must be fully qualified.

b. He must bear the nationality of an Arab country.

c. His normal place of residence must be in Syria when his application is submitted.

d. He must be free of diseases or handicaps that prevent him from working.

e. He must be of good conduct. He must not have been convicted of a criminal offence or convicted of a shameful crime punishable by the restriction of one's freedom, unless he has been acquitted.

Article Two. This decree will be published and will be in force as of the date of its issue.

Damascus, 7 Rabi' al-Awwal 1407 Hegira corresponding to 9 November 1986.

[Signed] President of the Republic Hafiz al-Asad

Government Announces Vanunu 'Duly Detained'

TA091044 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1037 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Here is a report that has just reached the newsroom: The Israeli Government announced that Mordekhay Vanunu is being duly detained in Israel in accordance with a court order issued following a debate attended by the attorney Vanunu has selected. Since the matter is sub judice, no further details will be published.

The Government Secretariat's announcement says that all rumors alleging that Vanunu was kidnapped from British soil are totally unfounded. Hence, the report that Mr Peres contacted Mrs Thatcher to inform her of something that never took place is equally unfounded.

Police Not Involved

TA091423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The Israeli police are not handling the Vanunu affair, they have not been asked to participate in his interrogation, and Vanunu is not being detained in any of the Prison Service installations. This is reported by our correspondent Shlomo Raz. Earlier today the Cabinet secretary stated that Mordekhay Vanunu is being detained in Israel in accordance with a court order issued following a debate attended by the attorney Vanunu has selected.

State To Ask Arrest Extension

TA100618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Within a few days the state will ask the Supreme Court to remand Mordekhay Vanunu under arrest. Vanunu is being detained in Israel on suspicion of having committed serious crimes against the State of Israel. Our legal affairs correspondent Gil'ad Sher has more details about the affair:

Mordekhay Vanunu was initially arrested for 15 days at the order of a police officer, by virtue of the authority granted him by the Penal Code. The arrest was later extended by a judge, and now it seems that the attorney general will ask the Supreme Court, as early as this week, to extend the arrest once again. The maximum arrest period allowed by law for those suspected of having committed state security crimes is 4 months.

Vanunu himself chose lawyer Amnon Zikhroni to represent him shortly after he was arrested. Zikhroni has had to sign a document promising to preserve absolute secrecy. He has met with the suspect several times and attended several sessions on legal proceedings related to the arrest; some of these sessions lasted several hours. The defense attorney pressured senior government officials to issue a public announcement about Vanunu's detention in Israel, which called for a political rather than a judicial decision. The threat to appeal to the High Court of Justice also played a part, and ultimately it was decided to issue such a statement.

Vanunu is suspected of having committed serious transgressions of the chapter in the Penal Code dealing with state security crimes, foreign relations, and official secrets. Some of the crimes in this chapter carry life imprisonment and death sentences. It should be pointed out that according to the law the transfer of secret information also applies to untrue information. In other words theoretically, if the suspect is ultimately charged with espionage or treason, this will not necessarily constitute an admission on the part of the Israeli Government that the reports in the press about Israel's nuclear power are true.

According to a source close to the investigation, one of the arguments made by Vanunu was that if he indeed committed the crimes he is suspected of, he was no longer an Israeli citizen when he did so. According to him, he gave up his Israeli citizenship at the Israeli Consulate in Sydney, Australia.

Cabinet Secretary Denies Arms Sales to Iran

TA100616 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
10 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel does not sell arms to Iran — this was the statement made last night by Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein in reaction to world media reports that Israel sold weapons to Iran with the approval of the United States.

The Cabinet secretary made this announcement despite the fact that the issue had not been discussed in the Cabinet's weekly session.

Peres Leaves for U.S. on Fund-Raising Mission

TA100811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres left for the United States early this morning. The main part of his visit will be dedicated to meetings with Jewish communities to raise funds for the plans to develop the Negev. Mr Peres will not confer with U.S. Administration leaders, except for a single meeting he will hold with Richard Murphy, the special envoy to the Middle East. Mr Peres will also attend a rally organized by the Al-Sadat Foundation for peace in the Middle East which will also be attended by Al-Sadat's widow Jihan, Philip Habib, and other figures who were involved in the peace process leading to the Camp David accords.

Shamir on Soviet Stance on Exit Permits

TA070619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on the Soviet Union to end its support for those who back terrorism. Shamir says Syria is a base for terrorism no less than Libya. The prime minister was addressing a convention of reform Jews at a Knesset banquet last night. He praised Britain, the United States, and Canada for their stand against Syria's support of terrorism.

[Begin Shamir recording] The time has come for the Soviet Union also to reconsider its support of those evil forces if it wants to convince us that it is responsible, is a responsible superpower, and is interested in stability and peace. We have requested the Soviet authorities to permit direct flights for the immigrants from the Soviet Union to Israel. Such a step would put an end to the totally unjustified movement of Jews from the Soviet Union to countries other than Israel. The Soviets regard a movement of such Jews, who have immigration permits to Israel only, as an abuse of the exit permits which they have granted. Therefore, this drop-out phenomenon has provided them with another pretext for reducing the former mass of immigration to a tiny trickle. The consequences for us have been disastrous. Our struggle was not directed towards enabling Soviet Jews to transfer from one country to another. [end recording]

Shamir Accepts Levi Appointment Within Herut

TA091004 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
9 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by Pe'erli Shahar]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accepted the appointment of his deputy, David Levi, as acting chairman of the Herut Movement and acting chairman of the Herut executive. Shamir expressed his consent in talks he has held with Levi in order to reach an understanding in anticipation of the Herut party convention.

Meanwhile Shamir is trying to set up a new party institution called a "party bureau" to be headed by Ari'el Sharon. This would allow other party leaders to have a representative role. Moshe Arens is expected to be appointed chairman of the party Secretariat. Minister Sharon has not accepted the offer, so talks have become somewhat deadlocked.

Shamir's men are saying that the contacts toward holding a party convention in the next 2 months will continue. Shamir wants to reach an understanding on the other issues that will be put to a vote as well.

The Herut leaders intend to raise the motion on the unification of the Likud at the party convention too, and contacts on this have been launched with Moda'i.

Knesset Member Pinhas Goldstein said yesterday that the Likud must get a headstart on the Alignment in preparing for early elections, and added that this could be done through a merger with the Liberal Party. Goldstein maintains that because of polls indicating an increase in support for the Alignment, the Labor Party plans to undermine Shamir's rule and to launch a campaign toward that end.

Peres Interviewed on Relations With Turkey

NC070812 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish
1 Nov 86 p 7

["Exclusive" interview with Shim'on Peres, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, in Jerusalem by *Cumhuriyet* correspondent Cengiz Candar — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Candar] First of all, I would like to ask you for your views on the level of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Israel. Are you satisfied with the present state of affairs?

[Peres] No. We believe that both from the international and from the Israeli point of view diplomatic relations should be full, free, and open. I believe this is necessary if appropriate international relations are to be established and peace maintained. Therefore, from Israel's standpoint, I am not exaggerating if I say our relations with Turkey are not at a satisfactory level.

[Candar] Turkey is the only Islamic country that, as a member of the ICO, has diplomatic relations with Israel — that is to say, with the exception of Egypt. Are you not satisfied with this fact?

[Peres] My contention is that religious organizations and diplomatic relations must be considered separately. They must be kept apart. Think for a moment; what would happen if a group of clergymen were to get together and boycott the rest?

[Candar] The ICO is a political organization, rather than a religious one.

[Peres] That is even worse. Anyway, our stand is clear. The best thing to do is not to give in to anything or to any taboo. The best thing is to have open, full, and free relations. Given that Egypt has full diplomatic relations with Israel, why should Turkey lag behind? I cannot see any reason for this.

[Candar] Egypt's situation is different. Turkey is not a direct party to the conflict in the Middle East, as Egypt is. The two countries' positions cannot be judged by the same standards.

[Peres] Turkey's impartiality on the Middle East conflict puts it in a better position to have full diplomatic relations.

[Candar] Are you saying that by lowering the level of its diplomatic relations with Israel, Turkey has given in to pressure brought to bear on it by certain circles?

[Peres] I do not wish to criticize Turkey. I have given a very frank reply to the question you asked on our relations. Why did Turkey establish diplomatic relations with Israel, and why did it reduce their level? This may have resulted from Turkey's own assessment of the matter. However, my feeling is that such a move was unnecessary and will not be helpful to Turkey.

[Candar] Turkey decided to lower the level of its relations with Israel in protest against Israel's annexation of the Muslim sector of East Jerusalem. What has changed in actual practice? Has there been any alteration in Israel's policy that would enable Turkey to take corresponding action?

[Peres] I do not believe that any country, including Israel, determines its policy according to the level of diplomatic relations. No country does this. Did Turkey sever its relations with the Soviet Union after that country occupied half of Europe? Apart from this, there is a difference between Jerusalem and Europe. Jerusalem does not come under anyone's sovereignty at all. We have

not annexed anything. Jerusalem and the West Bank have never been under anyone's sovereignty. [passage omitted]

[Candar] In Turkey we believe that there is a very important point which separates Turkey and Israel. Turkey supports the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own future. What prevents Israel from doing the same thing?

[Peres] There are various reasons for this. The first is that there are two peoples on this land, not one. Therefore, if one should be accorded the right of self-determination, so should the other. From this standpoint, Israel has agreed to self-determination for the Palestinians. However, they are not alone, and nor are we. If you approach the matter from a theoretical angle, you will lose touch with the reality of the situation. [passage omitted]

[Candar] What do you have to say about 'Arafat's declaration in Cairo last year? Don't you agree that he took an anti-terrorism line?

[Peres] No. 'Arafat said he would not resort to terrorist acts outside; that is, in other countries. He did not say anything about this country. The declaration had its limitations. In fact, it was dishonest.

[Candar] Mr Peres, peace, including the resolution of problems, can only be achieved between enemies. 'Arafat cannot be expected to renounce his armed struggle. Had you not been enemies, there would have been no need to talk about peace and a solution. It is because you are at war and because you are enemies that an effort is being made for peace and for a solution.

[Peres] Even if it is between enemies, the fighting should be stopped and talks should be held for a solution. For example, could France and Germany [as published] hold talks while they continued to fight against each other? Could this be possible?

[Candar] What about the Americans and the Vietnamese? They were conducting peace talks in Paris while the war was at its peak.

[Peres] That was a different story. The Americans were foreigners in Vietnam and they were not claiming Vietnamese territory. The Americans did not need secure borders in Vietnam.

You have a problem too. I do not wish to be unfair, but you have the Cyprus problem. Why are you not dealing with that?

[Candar] As far as the Cyprus question is concerned, it is Turkey that favors a dialogue.

[Peres] Well then, why aren't you having one?

[Candar] You had better ask the Greeks, not Turkey.

[Peres] In that case we are saying the same thing. We are prepared to hold talks without preconditions. We are not saying that they should accept our policy. Nor are we obliged to accept theirs. There is a dispute and there are two different policies. We are telling them to stop shooting and sit down at the negotiations table. This is our position, and it is very clear.

[Candar] What about Resolution 242? Do you not demand that the PLO should agree to Resolution 242 as a precondition?

[Peres] Yes, but we are not alone in this. The Jordanians and the Egyptians have made the same demand. This is the way to end the war. Resolution 242 is the result of the war. What will happen if it is rendered null and void? But this is not a condition put forward by Israel. It is a Jordanian condition, an Egyptian condition, and an American condition.

[Candar] I may be wrong but so far I have not heard Israel officially announce that it accepts Resolution 242.

[Peres] I have said this several times.

[Candar] Have you done so openly, or was it a hint?

[Peres] Both. [passage omitted]

[Candar] Let us go back to the subject we started with, relations between Turkey and Israel. Can you explain what Turkey would gain by upgrading its relations with Israel to the highest possible level?

[Peres] I do not wish to discuss this matter as if it were a case for commercial bargaining.

[Candar] But to a certain extent, diplomacy itself is a question of give and take.

[Peres] I would like to repeat that this is not something to bargain over. Nevertheless, there could be gains for Turkey. There could be cooperation against the Soviet threat. Turkey has security problems. Israel can help Turkey in that regard. The development of economic and trade relations between the two countries could be mutually advantageous. Turkey could benefit from Israel's relations with the United States and Europe.

[Candar] Turkey already has relations with the United States and the European countries within the NATO alliance. As far as we know, there already is cooperation in security.

[Peres] I did not mean intelligence. What I meant was cooperation on security matters, open relations.

[Candar] There are relations between Turkey and Israel. However, they are not normal. Or, are they abnormal? I do not understand.

[Peres] I do not wish to define them as not normal or as abnormal. These words carry a lot of meaning. They lead to other things.

We are not demanding anything from Turkey. I have said all this because you asked the questions, not because I want to make any demands.

Chief of Staff Levi on Need for Updated Weapons

TA070626 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi today cautioned against a decline in the level of the IDF's weapons compared to that of the Arab countries. The chief of staff was addressing members of the Building Contractors Union and our correspondent Natan Gutman reports on his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Gutman] Although the conflict in the Middle East is only regional it involves the most sophisticated weapons system in the whole world, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi today told members of the Building Contractors Union. According to him, sophisticated systems cannot be countered with backward means and that is why we should continue our efforts not to lag behind our enemies.

[Levi] As far as sophisticated aircraft are concerned, although they do not yet have them, the Syrians probably stand to receive the most advanced Soviet Jets, the MIG-29's, in the near future. The same applies to the most sophisticated types of cannons, ammunition, and other weapons systems.

[Gutman] In addition to the need to invest money, the chief of staff also called for investing in manpower and improving the working conditions of career officers. According to him, finances will never be the key to attracting personnel to pursue military careers. However, those who do so for ideological motives deserve the best conditions. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Levi on Settlement Plans, Romania Meeting

TA072101 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Construction and Housing Minister David Levi by Yo'el Rappel on the "Weekly Column" program — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Rappel] There has been a lot of talk on a settlement momentum in Judaea and Samaria, and furthermore documents have been submitted to attest to this. Are they true?

[Levi] I have heard that certain bodies have been working on such documents. As far as I am concerned, the body that must prepare, conclude, and implement such decisions is the government, through the ministry in charge of implementing the government's policy in every aspect of construction and development, namely the Housing and Construction Ministry. I submitted a document to the prime minister and the Likud ministers, and there is agreement that the Construction and Housing Ministry will submit papers on the relevant preparations, that the Cabinet will vote on this, and that we will act accordingly. I fear an approach founded on an attempt to force the Likud to implement its views and at the same time to present the Alignment as being on the opposite side. This could only result in someone claiming that were it not for him, the Likud would not have insisted on something that was agreed upon in the coalition agreement. I am aware of the fact that there are some people who want to glorify themselves, but I am committed only to whatever has been agreed upon by the two parties, and they have agreed that the settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria, or actually in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el, will continue. As for its scope, the two sides have also reached an agreement on this, and we will act accordingly.

[Appel] *Newsweek* this week reported on Israeli-Jordanian cooperation in Judaea and Samaria. How does this cooperation, to the extent that it exists, affect the activity of your ministry in these regions?

[Levi] I have read a lot of reports and heard plenty of declarations, but one should not heed them and ignore reality. The activity of my ministry in Judaea and Samaria is totally unaffected by this. The construction boom is continuing but has not exceeded the quotas set by the government as its policy. In the 2 years of the national unity government's existence, we have continued to build in Judaea and Samaria with what I would call the same speed and scope as in the 2 previous years. Thus approximately 24 temporary settlements have moved to permanent structures, including the public institutions and such. This constitutes no digression.

If there are understandings with Jordan, they are in the realm of de facto peace. It benefits Jordan to observe the peace on its side and to ensure there are no provocations of Israel; and it is good for Israel to maintain the status quo. There is no argument about this in the Cabinet.

[Appel] Mr Levi, how do you envision the territory of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza in 2 years, on the eve of the elections?

[Levi] It depends on what you mean. If you mean whether the construction momentum there will continue, the answer is definitely yes. As for the future, there is an agreement that under the existing circumstances the only realistic concept, as opposed to all the various political notions that have been suggested, is that of autonomy which involves what I would call an element that offsets and responds to the idea of a Palestinian state. All the ideas on territorial compromise and the like are simply illusory, given the reality we are living in. I must say that prior to the establishment of the national unity government, the Likud was presented as the party that was holding peace up, or not doing enough for it. But the very fact that we are coexisting, that our adversaries are familiar with the facts, and that we have heard the Arab concept from the horse's mouth, so to speak, has resulted in a disassociation from all notions that stand absolutely no chance of succeeding due to the Arab position that wants everything, including Jerusalem. It is agreed in our basic guidelines that the Camp David accords, in other words autonomy, are the basis for the continuation of the peace plan. [passage omitted]

[Appel] Mr Levi, an Israeli leftist delegation met with a group of PLO members in Romania. How would you suggest dealing with these travelers, who evidently broke the law?

[Levi] First of all, I do not accept the phrase leftist delegation. Does that include all Israeli left wingers?

[Appel] I said it included members of the Israeli left.

[Levi] Yes. The fact of the matter is that what we regard as the left, which is represented in the Knesset, opposed the trip and condemned it. In such cases I do not believe in providing advice whenever a violation of the law is involved. If the law is broken, the public should not be approached for a show of sympathy by people exhibiting some sort of distress. If the law is broken, it should be implemented. The Cabinet is bound to do exactly that. [passage omitted]

Leftists Return From Romania; 4 Receive Summons

TA071419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The delegation of leftists has returned from Romania after talks with PLO representatives. Four delegation members were given summonses for questioning on Thursday. They are: Latif Dor, Re'uven Kaminer, Ya'el Lotan, and Adam Keller. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that policemen and border policemen guarded the delegation members against demonstrators. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe adds that the police investigation of the four follows a complaint filed by the committee of families who have lost loved ones as a result of hostile activities. The four leftists will be interrogated by the Central District's investigations officer, Assistant Commander Sando Mazor, in accordance with the 1986 amendment to the Law on Terrorism.

Lubrani Discusses Syria, Gulf War, Lebanon

TA061931 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by Robert Dassa and Karim Za'rur — live in the studio; interview conducted in Hebrew]

[Text] [Za'rur] Mr Lubrani, where do we stand regarding the Israeli navigator held captive in Lebanon? Have we approached international bodies — such as the International Red Cross [IRC] — as we always do in such cases?

[Lubrani] The situation with regard to the navigator has not changed. We know that he is being held by Amal, as that movement's leader, Nabih Birri, confirmed this; and we regard the Amal leadership and specifically its leaders, headed by Nabih Birri himself, responsible for his health, welfare, and for his safe return home.

Naturally, we have approached every body that can be appealed to on this matter, and this, of course, includes the IRC.

[Dassa] I presume, based on your remarks, that Israel does everything in its power in all such cases. Can we at least point to some progress in this activity in this particular case?

[Lubrani] This is self-evident, as this is our fundamental tenet, the type of thing that we regard as a cornerstone for our attitude toward such cases. We never leave a stone unturned and do everything to make progress in the matter.

[Za'rur] To return to Nabih Birri's declaration that the navigator is indeed being held by Amal, rumors were rife in Beirut that he is being held by a specific body within Amal. Mr Lubrani, does this stand to reason?

[Lubrani] Really, as regards the combination of Beirut and rumors, I have nothing new to reveal to you; you are well versed with the rumor-spreading machinery in Beirut. We are not impressed by rumors; we are impressed by declarations that have emanated from Mr Birri himself. We regard Mr Birri and his movement as responsible for the fate of the captive.

[Dassa] Mr Lubrani, perhaps you will permit me to ask one more small question on this: Do other elements that are present in West Beirut have any contact with the navigator?

[Lubrani] This is part of the rumors spread by the Beirut factory. Everyone has something to say, and naturally this is a meaty matter to sink one's teeth into. Yet, in practical terms, I do not know of any other elements who are involved in the matter.

[Za'rur] Early this week, the EC foreign ministers reconvened in London to discuss the British appeal for sanctions against Syria for its involvement in international terrorism. What is your assessment of that meeting?

[Lubrani] I cannot assess it, and it is very hard to guess what really happened there. As usual, we saw that some countries are more steadfast and adamant in their position, while others are not as strong-minded or unyielding. We saw the dichotomy between countries that are more daring and others that are more scared. No doubt the isolation of Syria by the international community is important because I believe that, more than ever before, it is now clear that Syria is directly involved in international terrorism on a scope we have not witnessed before in terms of its unparalleled cruelty and shamelessness. It seems to me that one of the most important missions in combatting terrorism is to denounce this and isolate the formenting element. In this respect, no doubt the EC foreign ministers' meeting is important. I can only hope that the results will be helpful to all those who are fighting terrorism. There is no question that the Al-Hindawi affair highlighted the matter and brought it to the headlines, and was exposed as a distinct case in which there is no doubt that Syria is involved in terrorism. This is not the first time; we have realized this for a long time. I believe the links of the chain can be traced back to the murder of Kamal Junblatt, the father of Walid Junblatt, who currently serves as the leader of the Druze Sect; the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil; and, if you wish, also to a whole range of political and other assassinations.

Yet this is the first time that it has been shown legally and unequivocally that Syria is involved in this. This is a golden opportunity for all those who are fighting this phenomenon, and they should exploit it to promote antiterrorist activity.

[Dassa] Mr Lubrani, to what extent do you believe the measures employed by Britain, the United States, and Canada — as will be recalled, Britain served its diplomatic ties with Syria, and the United States and Canada followed suit with their own relations — have affeted Syria's image at home and abroad?

[Lubrani] These moves undoubtedly did have an effect. I believe that anyone who examines Syria's standing before and after the Hindawi affair can clearly see how much a concerted attack by the international community does have an effect. If there is any way at all to measure this, it is the degree to which we have witnessed apologies by the Syrian establishment. Here, of course, we have noticed an unbelievable measure of self-righteousness, and I need not remind you that previously this attitude was also related to Hamah, for example, where the incumbent administration engineered the suicide of Syrian civilians for its own purpose, killing approximately 20,000. This regime has no qualms or restraints whatsoever, and if it killed 20,000 in Syria proper, it has no problem doing other things. Only condemnation, isolation, and a persistent war against this can stem this malaise.

[Za'rur] Mr Lubrani, the Nizar al-Hindawi affair has brought Dr Lutfallah Haydar, Syria's ambassador to Britain, to the fore. He returned to Damascus. Do you think he will continue in the foreign service, or has his career been eclipsed?

[Lubrani] We saw this poor chap on television recently, when he was forced to explain what had happened. He is an official of a certain regime. I do not know what will befall him, and it actually does not matter. What is clear, however, is that Muhammad al-Khuli, the head of Syrian Air Force Intelligence, is most likely safe and that all the other fellows involved in organizing the matter will suffer nothing. As to whether or not anything might happen to the ambassador — I do not know, and it is not at all important.

[Za'rur] Since we already mentioned Muhammad al-Khuli, rumor had it that the Al-Hindawi affair and the attempt to blow up the El Al plane en route from London to Tel Aviv was headed by Muhammad al-Khuli but that President al-Asad had no knowledge of the affair, or at least was not involved in its details. Can this be?

[Lubrani] Can anything actually take place in Surya that Al-Asad does not know about? Once again, this is an attempt to cover things up and mislead people. Nothing, whether good or bad, can happen in Syria without Al-Asad knowing about it. Therefore, no explanations and no excuses will do here: This is a method determined by the leaders at the helm, headed by the chieftain, Hafiz al-Asad.

[Dassa] Mr Lubrani, we have learned from the Arab media that the fight over the succession within the Syrian leadership has resumed. Is that so?

[Lubrani] You know, of course, that I deal with Lebanon, but I have no choice and must deal occasionally with Syrian affairs, too. I would like to tell you that I have met with a person who had left Damascus a few days, who left Lebanon for Damascus, came back and met us. He told me very interesting things that came as a surprise to me, too. For example, the economic situation in Syria is extremely bad. He even said that if we compare the Syrian economic situation and that in Lebanon, there is no question that the situation in Syria is worse. That surprised me, because these are two countries that are in an utterly different state of affairs: In Lebanon there is no government and everyone does as he pleases; there is no one to give direction to the economy. In Syria there is a government responsible for domestic affairs that is nonetheless even more incompetent at overcoming the economic problems than the absolutely feeble government that exists in Lebanon. And in Syria, it seems, or so I am told, there are long lines for basic commodities, while, in Lebanon, there is not a single person who cannot purchase what he needs. there is no hunger there, nor the pressure of rummaging for food.

[Za'rur] In spite of the 100-percent inflation rate in Lebanon today?

[Lubrani] Indeed. Syria, too, has a high rate of inflation, but it is still much lower because the state forces its policies on the economy, and this obviously breeds disquiet — it would under normal circumstance, all the more so in a regime that is a minority government which forces itself on the majority and which uses administrative measures by way of employing all types of security forces — which, incidentally, also suffer instability, disquiet, tension, and is plagued with internal competitiveness with people fighting to prove that they are stronger, better, or more efficient. Under such circumstances, naturally, all sorts of things can happen. In Syria, without a doubt, the situation is not normal.

[Za'rur] But certain things have been said about the ruling government.

[Lubrani] There have been reports, I would even venture to say that they are more than mere reports, that in such a state of affairs, the government is about to change. But this is one of the gimmicks used to appease the people and sound pleasant tunes to its ear, saying that if the government undertakes something unsavory, then it is changed by a new one, then the new one is like a new broom. There are all sorts of rumored candidates for prime minister, including — so I heard — Foreign Minister Al-Shar'. But, after all, it is not Al-Asad that changes; the government changes. Consequently, I do not believe that a change of government would result in any substantial change in the running of the country.

[Dassa] Mr Lubrani, I would like to ask you about the brother of the Syrian president: Dr Rif'at al-Asad, the vice president for national security affairs, has been in Europe on an extended exile, and anyone who reads the London weekly *(Al-Qursan)* which is edited by Rif'at's son, Firas, can discern the tone of criticism toward Syrian policy. Where does Dr Rif'at al-Asad stand today, insofar as the ruling 'Alawite leadership in Damascus is concerned?

[Lubrani] This whole business is an anomaly: You have a Syrian vice president who was appointed to this post, probably gets a salary, who has an office with secretaries, officials and aides de camp in Damascus, the whole bit — and yet he has been in Paris at least a year now, and from there he conducts Syria's defense affairs, although to what extent this is effective I cannot tell; and he also issues, or at least finances the publication in London — as you said — of a newspaper which, incidentally, is banned in Syria itself. This person is attempting to become candidate to succeed his brother. What his situation really is vis-a-vis the list of other candidates--and it is a very long list —

I do not know. Still, he is among those candidates, and certainly regards himself as a candidate. I would be hard put to say that he is no candidate, because anything is possible in Syria.

[Dassa] Mr Lubrani, to move to another figure in the Syrian leadership: The head of the Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, Col Ghazi Kan'an, has been dubbed Mandub al-Sami [high commissioner, in Arabic] in that country. Even after his visit to Tyre and Sidon last week, do you think that the attribution is still valid, or is it empty?

[Lubrani] You know that the terms is rather ironic, but there is no doubt that Ghazi Kan'an is currently certainly a central figure in Lebanon and Beirut, because he carries out Syria's wishes and tries to implement Syria's policy. He has succeeded at virtually nothing — neither in the tripartite agreement which, as you know, he could not bring about, nor in his attempt to achieve some kind of balance in the internal struggles in Beirut where, again, he has failed. I was told by the same person who came from Beirut that the situation in Beirut today is worse than what it was before Ghazi Kan'an set up his headquarters in Beau Rivage, in west Beirut. In orther words, that the situation has steadily been going downhill. Yet Mr Ghazi Kan'an is still the Syrian high commissioner in Lebanon, has been trying to run around from one place to another, in a bid to extinguish fires, some of which — to be truthful — he himself set.

[Dassa] Mr Lubrani, let us pursue the Syrian topic from a different point of view: the struggle among the different camps in southern Lebanon and in the southern suburbs of Beirut, as the situation stands presently. Do you accept the PLO's or 'Arafat's supporter's viewpoint that Syria is actually fighting against the Palestinians in Lebanon?

[Lubrani] What a question! this is a personal vendetta involving Al-Asad and 'Arafat which has turned into an open Syrian war against the Palestinians' entry into southern Lebanon, which Syria takes a very grave view of. It has consequently recruited all of its faithfuls, its proxies [last word in English] to combat this phenomenon, and it is doing this religiously, although not with marked success, as Syria's maneuvarability in Lebanon is limited, as evidenced by its failure in the fight in Beirut itself, even after the 1,500 troops that Ghazi Kan'an brought along were introduced. Even yesterday and the day before there was heavy fighting in Beirut itself, in Burj al-Barajinah, and many Amal men who were fighting Al-Asad's war for him were killed in the camps. The struggle is under no circumstances over yet. I am sure you know that Sidon is currently controlled by the PLO, and we have seen to what extent Amal has been able to deal with this: It has failed to bring an end to the PLO's efforts to take control over Sidon's environs. The only place where there is currently a ties situation is in Tyre, in Al-Rashidiyah, where the cease-fire is in effect. Undoubtedly, this is a bitter struggle between Syria and the Palestinians.

[Za'rur] Judging by the Lebanese leaders' declarations, there appears to be some sort of national consensus on refusing to allow the PLO to turn the clock backwards to pre-June 1982 times, and reestablish the old state of affairs in southern Lebanon or west Beirut. Yet in effect it seems that this consensus hardly exists.

[Lubrani] What does a national consensus mean? I believe there is not one single Lebanese in his right mind who does not comprehend that the return of Palestinians en masse to Lebanon spells the incessant continuation of disquiet and instability in that country, as they are a foreign element. I think a consensus exists, but the question is also how that consensus is manifest. Just as there was a consensus so to speak on other things, in this area, too, the decisions are not really implemented. In this case even that avowed friend of the Palestinians and 'Arafat, Walid Junblatt, joined the consensus and made out as though he is joining forces in fighting against the reintroduction of the Palestinians. Unfortunately, we are not overly impressed that this is scoring a great success.

[Za'rur] Mr Lubrani, since we are running out of time, with your permission let us move to the Al-Borz Mountains, to Tehran, from where reports have come of a leadership struggle which is having an effect on the Iraq-Iran war, naturally, and perhaps also on the Lebanese issue. Is this really so?

[Lubrani] Undoubtedly, another factor that is having a major effect in stirring up the Lebanese cauldron is Iran. We know that this is the case; this is nothing new. The Iranians have clear and distinct objectives in Lebanon, where they want to prove the success of the creature formed by the Khomeyni revolution. In this respect they have scored quite a number of successes. Iran's envoys in Damascus and Beirut are behaving as though these places were their own territory, but it seems that in Iran there is a struggle over the succession and, judging by Montazeri's declarations this morning and what we have heard Rafsanjani say as recently as last night, it seems that there truly are differences of opinion and that they disagree to some degree on exporting the revolution to countries outside Iran. I hope this will have a positive effect also on what is happening in the ranks of the Lebanese Hizballah.

[Dassa] Regarding Hizballah, as an organization activated by Tehran, it is actually officially linked to the Revolution Guards Corps Ministry headed by Rafiqdust. How do these ties actually work?

[Lubrani] In Tehran there are hierarchies. Rafsanjani has his own hierarchy, as does Montazeri, and every one conducts his own affairs, has his own budget, and activates his own men. There are direct ties, which work through emissaries, representations, and direct contacts between Tehran and the power centers in Lebanon.

[Za'rur] Mr Lubrani, because time is so short, let us come back to an area closer to us, namely the security strip and reports in the Lebanese press. I understand that delegates from the UN Secretariat are expected in this region once again soon.

[Lubrani] Not several delegates but one: Under Secretary Mr Goulding is due here either on Saturday or on Sunday. He will undoubtedly wish to review UNIFIL problems and check the UN activity in our region. This kind of visit has become a matter of routine to which we have become accustomed. I think that in this sense not much has changed. Our positions have not changed, and I can see no reason why we should change our positions at

this point in time. I do not think there is a lot that is revolutionary in this.

[Za'rur] Mr Lubrani, according to the Lebanese press, one or several UN envoys maintain that Israel has expressed its readiness to withdraw — partially, fully, or perhaps in stages — from the security zone. Do you not think that things should be stated clearly, once and for all?

[Lubrani] I do not know about the finality of any such declaration; I only wish to tell you that Israel has expressed its readiness to withdraw from the security zone provided that there is an effective government in Lebanon, capable of enforcing its will, as well as law and order, in the southern part of the country. Under such circumstances, there is no question that Israel will change its present position and will seek every avenue to make things easier for the Lebanese Government. However, I do not see this coming.

[Za'rur] Mr Lubrani, both I and Robert Dassa still have a lot of questions to ask you, but we are running out of time. Thus, we can only end with a short question. Mr Lubrani, we usually ask you at the end of interview programs whether you are optimistic about what appears to be taking shape in Lebanon, in the foreseeable future?

[Lubrani] I have always been an optimistic man, but unfortunately, what is presently taking place in Lebanon does not augur too much good.

[Za'rur] Thank you very much

HA'ARETZ: Another UN File on Waldheim Received

TA091155 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
9 Nov 86 p 2

[Report from New York by Shlomo Shamir]

[Text] A file that includes incriminating documents on Kurt Waldheim, which has thus far been kept in Yugoslavia and in the United Nations' war crimes archives, recently reached the hands of Jewish bodies in New York. Its full content will be published in the next few days. Yugoslavia previously refused to hand over the file, and due to UN regulations it has remained confidential until now. The file was transmitted to the Jewish bodies in a way described as "unconventional." Now that the file is in the hands of a public body, perusal of its contents will be possible for the first time.

This *Ha'aretz* correspondent has learned that the file has already been transmitted to the Israeli Government and the U.S. Department of Justice.

The file, which I have seen, includes the full and detailed indictment of Waldheim dated December 1947, filed by the Yugoslav war crimes investigation committee, which found him guilty of murder and the execution of hundreds of civilians held as hostages. The committee also found him responsible for war crimes committed as part of his job as an intelligence officer for a Nazi unit in the Balkans.

The file of evidence includes documents proving that Waldheim was, among other things, responsible for the burning and razing of 21 Yugoslav villages. The file includes eyewitness accounts, including that of seven Wehrmacht officers. The charge sheet says that "based on these testimonies and the various documents, the war crimes investigation committee determines that Kurt Waldheim is a war criminal and was responsible for the war crimes detailed and described above."

Diplomatic Representative Arrives in Poland

TA100614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Israel's diplomatic representative to Poland, Mordekhay Paltzur, arrived in Warsaw over the weekend. Our correspondent reports the Israeli mission will initially process visas to Israel, promote cultural and artistic ties, and strengthen and expand trade and economic relations between the two countries. The Israeli mission in Warsaw operates under the tutelage of the Netherlands Embassy, although Mordekhay Paltzur bears the personal rank of ambassador. Paltzur is aided by a secretary and an attache.

Equatorial Guinean Foreign Minister Visiting

TA090618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The foreign minister of Equatorial Guinea has been visiting Israel since the weekend and holding talks on Israel's agricultural aid to his country. Israel has had no diplomatic representation in Equatorial Guinea in the past. The foreign minister was invited by Yitzhaq Shamir during the UN General Assembly session. Equatorial Guinea is a small West African country, located south of Cameroon on the Atlantic coast.

HA'ARETZ Views Reported U.S. Deal With Iran

TA090821 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
9 Nov 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Arms for Hostages"]

[Text] *The Los Angeles Times* report on the U.S. weapons and spare parts transferred from the United States to Tehran via Israel has annoyed President Ronald Reagan. First he refused to comment on it, but when pressed by reporters he urged them not to refer to the story "that has come from the Middle East." The President wanted to present it as unfounded, but in the same breath he added that "all this is making it difficult for us to get other hostages released."

Syria is an ally of Iran, and anyone who helps the Iranian regime can hope that in turn Iran will pressure Damascus to use its influence on Hizballah. It seems the three hostages have indeed been set free following appeals by Hafiz al-Asad.

There were times when the U.S. Administration believed that any aid to Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime was to be totally condemned; it also wanted to stop Israel from extending aid to Iran,

which Israel thought would be advantageous on the assumption that Iraq is our most dangerous enemy. Now there are some U.S. elements who fear an Iranian victory, lest it undermine the stability of pro-Western regimes in our region. On the other hand others maintain that the sympathy of those Iranian generals who might determine the direction Iran follows after the ayatollah's death must not be forfeited; still others maintain that Iran's defeat could lead to a Soviet takeover of Tehran, which must be avoided at all costs. It would therefore seem wise that the United States overcome the feeling of humiliation it has suffered at the hands of those who overthrew the shah.

It is hard to tell whether there will be a fulfillment of the prediction of a rise of a latter-day Napoleon to succeed the fundamentalist Islamic revolution and its reign of terror; sometimes the fear that those who hope for this will be proved wrong, just as those Western figures who once thought that the Russian Bolshevik regime would not last were proved wrong, gets the better of us. However, Reagan's remarks do not indicate that he has changed his line regarding military aid to Iran on the basis of such political considerations. It seems more likely that he approved the deal in order to secure the release of U.S. citizens captured and held by hostile elements inspired by the current rulers of Iran.

The New York Times claims that Israel advised Reagan to convey the rockets, Phantom jet spare parts, and radar equipment to Tehran through its good services. Even if this detail is incorrect or inaccurate and the initiative came from Washington, one can safely assume that Israel was obligated to comply with the U.S. request; all the more so since there are Israeli captives held by Syrian-backed elements. Yet what counts in this context is the fact that the U.S. Administration actually engaged in the bargain with Khomeyni's regime, and since the United States has no Iranian political prisoners to offer, arms and ammunition came instead.

Things need not necessarily have been like this; but it seems that even a superpower is forced to resort to a barter to obtain the release of hostages, simply because it cannot always implement its military superiority.

Clarification on Alleged U.S.-Iran Deal Sought

TA090907 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Deal With Iran?"]

[Text] Newspapers all over the world have been reporting on contacts between the White House and the Iranian regime in a bid to bring about the release of U.S. hostages held in Lebanon. According to these reports, Israel was a partner to the deal, and it is Israel that has been supplying the spare parts promised to Iran in return for the release of the hostages.

The State Department was confused by the reports and has directed those with questions to the White House, as if there can be anything that the White House deals with exclusively or, even worse, that the White House can do something without informing or consulting with the State Department.

Under such circumstances any reporter would report on whatever he can lay his hands on, and there is no way that he could verify the information. The journalist's problem, naturally, is only secondary, but a certain image has been formed, as has a scenario whose implications cannot be ignored by governments and leaders.

Thus, if the reports are accurate, then someone must explain to both the American people and the people living in Zion why the toughest — President Reagan and Israel — have ultimately agreed to maintain negotiations with such a terrorist country as Iran. Why should Al-Qadhdhafi be bombarded and at the same time a dialogue be carried on with Khomeyni? Why the distinction between one type of terror and another? Does the fact that Iranian supporters are holding U.S. hostages captive in Lebanon purge the Khomeyni regime of its foulness? If this is indeed the conclusion, then it is an invitation to both Syria and Libya to kidnap Americans.

In short, an authoritative and official clarification of matters is now called for, and if Washington does not want to make one, Jerusalem does not necessarily have to follow its example.

Government Link in Alleged U.S.-Iran Deal Viewed

TA100950 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A Friend Always Free for Hire"]

[Text] The exposure of the U.S.-Israeli-Iranian connection provides an updated picture of the evolution of the special relations between Israel and the United States, relations heralded as "strategic cooperation," "strategic dialogue," or "Israel, a strategic U.S. asset."

According to reports in the foreign press, the tripartite connection is composed of the following elements: In exchange for the release of U.S. hostages being held prisoner by a pro-Iranian organization in Lebanon, the United States sent weapons to Iran, via Israel, to help the Iranian war effort in the Persian Gulf. Israel puts its services, based on its past relations with Tehran, at the disposal of the United States at its own initiative.

On the face of it this would seem to be a humanitarian service from a true ally with whom intimate national problems can be shared, and this may very well be the case here. However, if we go back and read reports in the foreign press over the last few years we find that Israel has put its good services at the U.S. Administration's disposal in other areas of confrontation around the world, ranging from the Far East and the Near East to Africa and Latin America.

Internal constrictions prevent the U.S. Administration from directly establishing certain contacts with countries ruled by controversial regimes, such as Honduras and South Africa. That is where the "strategic asset" enters the picture. There are positive aspects to this phenomenon. For example, since Israel cannot provide the United States with a nuclear umbrella, this is how it can demonstrate its strategic value -- and this pays: Israel is given the opportunity to peddle its wares in the field of

military know-how and products and to reap high profits. On the other hand, given the current intimacy in their relations, can the "strategic asset" today tell its senior ally: This is as far as we go? Israel has national interests of its own which should keep it from sticking its nose in this or that zone of conflict around the globe.

'AL HAMISHMAR Raps Government 'Policy of Silence'

TA101010 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Nov 86 p 19

[Editorial: "Arms Deals With Iran"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, Israel supplied arms to Iran with U.S. approval and inspiration. This disclosure might cause internal damage in the United States and it has already been hinted that Secretary of State George Shultz might resign. If the reports are true, Shultz and Secretary of Defense Weinberger objected to this deal and argued against it with President Reagan. The President, who outwardly expressed uncompromising positions against Iran and objected to any gesture toward terrorist elements, apparently arrived at the conclusion that such an arms deal might help secure the release of the U.S. hostages.

It is none of our business to meddle with U.S. policies and considerations about the ways to secure the release of the hostages. However, what is Israel doing here? What business is it of ours to supply weapons to Iran, an extremely fanatic Muslim country whose rulers declare day in and day out that their main mission is "to liberate Jerusalem from the Zionists?" Is the fact, as reported in the United States, that Israel provided Iran with antiquated weapons and received sophisticated and modern weapons from the United States in exchange enough to justify such a dubious — to say the least — deal with a country hostile to Israel, a country dominated by fanatic Khomeynism?

Reports and rumors about Israeli arms deals with Iran have been published for a long time in different versions. Occasionally, there were revelations about arms deals involving plain Israeli "entrepreneurs," but at times the deals were attributed to the Israeli Government. To date there has been no authoritative Israeli statement either confirming or denying these reports. The Israeli Government has stipulated a new policy in everything pertaining to "sensitive issues," a policy of silence which leaves Israeli and international public opinion wondering about the real facts. The authors of this policy apprently fail to understand that this policy is occasionally interpreted as an admission.

The public is entitled to know the truth about this affair. In this case one cannot hide behind the argument of "state security secrets." The supply of arms to Iran is clearly a political matter which cannot be included in the framework of any national security concensus. If all the stories about arms sales to Iran are false, a categorical and authoritative denial should be issued. However, if they are true we should be informed of the motives behind such a deal, whether it was a U.S. imposition or a combination of both (?) Israeli and U.S. interests. From the legal point of view, one may certainly ask which Israelis are allowed to hold contacts with a country as hostile as Iran — contacts whose purpose is to boost its strength with the help of Israeli weapons.

OAU Head Decries Savimbi Visits to U.S., Europe

AB051702 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Mr Sassou-Nguesso is unhappy. The Congolese president and OAU chairman has condemned the visit of UNITA Chairman Jonas Savimbi to France as well as the forthcoming visit of South African President Pieter Botha on the occasion of the Armistice Day celebrations on 11 November:

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] (?We condemn) the visits that Jonas Savimbi — the traitor of his people, a stooge of those who deny us the most elementary rights, and the man who supports and accepts responsibility for all the crimes that the South Africans are committing against the peaceful Angolan people — has just paid to America and to Europe. The visits by this man, who has been condemned by the pan-African organization and is trying to defy international opinion, are, in our view, indeed unfortunate. At this time of intensification of the struggle against terrorism, how is it that this criminal can find people prepared to listen to him in some parts of the world? How can those who proclaim that the stability of our regimes and the internal cohesion of our states are prerequisites for development agree to receive the ally of South Africa, which only dreams of destabilizing neighboring countries? [end recording]

OAU's Oumarou Views Policies on Israel, RSA

PM091411 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Nov 86 p 10

[Interview with OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou by unidentified reporter in Paris; date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Over the past few years the OAU has had numerous problems resulting from political conflicts between members and from regional conflicts. Are the disputes within the OAU over now?

[Oumarou] The crisis is over, as is evident in the fact that the OAU is now enjoying a period of stability that has enabled it to tackle the two more serious African issues: Racial discrimination in South Africa and the economic problems afflicting the majority of the member-states. It can be said without exaggeration that since the 21st conference the OAU has been devoting its efforts to these two issues, and some tangible results have been achieved.

[Reporter] Is that a result of cooperation with other states outside the continent?

[Oumarou] Of course. We cannot face South Africa without cooperation with the international community. The African states have, however, played a major part in the wide-scale campaign to persuade the world and the Western states in particular to put all kinds of pressure on the South African authorities to make them abandon their racist policies. The African states have also intensified efforts to isolate South Africa politically, economically, and diplomatically and to give the sanctions against it a serious, firm, and comprehensive character so they really do become a deterrent that will eventually end the racist regime.

[Reporter] But while the international community is responding to the African appeals for severe sanctions against Pretoria, we find some OAU member-states still dealing with South Africa economically. Is that not an unacceptable contradiction?

[Oumarou] That is true. We Africans should be the first to break off relations with South Africa and make sacrifices before others, otherwise we lose our credibility in the world.

[Reporter] Do you expect the African states to sever economic relations with the Pretoria regime soon, particularly since Zaire and the Ivory Coast do not need such cooperation?

[Oumarou] I do not believe the African states that have economic links with South Africa will sever those links immediately, but there is a general trend in all the African states to end all kinds of cooperation with the Pretoria regime. The discussions on this matter during the last two OAU conferences were heated and fierce. Almost all members were of the opinion that it is inconceivable for African states to maintain their dealings with South African and refuse to sacrifice limited interests while other states outside the continent agree to introduce economic sanctions, even though they have more vital and important interests there.

[Reporter] Do you believe the Western states are serious this time about imposing sanctions against South Africa to put a final end to the regime's racial discrimination?

[Oumarou] As an African I say that we can criticize the West, including Europe and the United States, and blame it for its procrastination and patience in making decisions, but I also believe that once the West makes its decisions it makes implementation of those decisions a matter of honor, unlike us Africans who sometimes appear reluctant and confused.

[Reporter] Why do the Americans appear bolder and more determined to punish South Africa than some European states such as France and Britain, which have close links and historical responsibilities on the black continent?

[Oumarou] It is regrettable that the attitudes of some sides appear contradictory — the primary aim being to safeguard their own interests. As we know, South Africa is rich in vital raw materials. Some states use humanitarian principles as a cover for their own selfish interests and claim to care about the South African blacks and the confrontation states, which, they say, would be more harmed by the sanctions than the racist regime and its interests. We maintain that the blacks there and the confrontation states are, without doubt, suffering more from the political results of aggressive, savage racial discrimination than they are likely to suffer as a result of economic sanctions. Furthermore, such sanctions carry with them the hope of getting rid of the racist regime once and for all. So, if the price is the sacrifice of individual and collective interests temporarily, the Africans are very willing to pay the price.

[Reporter] Some African states are currently restoring diplomatic relations with Israel and intend to have embassies in Jerusalem. This is in complete violation of the OAU resolutions and the spirit of Arab-African solidarity against aggressive, racist regimes. What is your position in the OAU?

[Oumarou] The OAU adopted a clear and frank resolution on this matter in 1973, and it has maintained its position ever since. The question of restoring relations with Israel has not been raised at any of the summit conferences, which means that the 1973 resolution still stands. If some African states appear, regrettably, to be acting contrary to the collective stand, that is a matter beyond our control, justified on the grounds that the will of the states is above the will of the OAU.

[Reporter] What do the African states stand to gain from restoring relations with Israel?

[Oumarou] I really cannot answer that question because I do not know the motives that prompted some African states to restore relations with Israel. All I know is that the Arab world's diverse and genuine ties with the African states are much deeper than the relations of some African states with Israel.

[Reporter] It has been said the African states that have taken that step in fact did so under Western pressure, U.S.-French pressure in particular.

[Oumarou] I do not think that is true, because it would mean that the African states were not sovereign and independent states but were under the control of and subservient to one state or another. No, the African states are now capable of making their own decisions freely and responsibly.

[Reporter] How do you explain your organization's failure to settle regional conflicts on the continent, such as the Western Sahara, Chad, and Eritrean conflicts?

[Oumarou] Actually, the OAU has been trying for a very long time to find political solutions to the problems resulting from African disputes, and you know the results of its efforts in this connection. The reasons are numerous. One such important reason lies in foreign attempts to interfere in African affairs. We have therefore shifted our attention from politics to economics, concentrating on solving our countries' social and economic problems, and we have achieved some rapid results. Political work takes second priority and is now geared toward resisting the South African racist regime, in cooperation with all states that really will help us in eliminating that regime.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi NEWSWEEK Interview Raps U.S., UK

LD100253 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0135 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. magazine *Newsweek* conducted an interview with the brother leader of the revolution in which he discusses the Arab situation and the liberation issues in the world and the role of U.S. imperialism in subjugating people struggling for their freedom. At the beginning of the interview, the brother leader of the revolution stressed that the campaign orchestrated by America and its stationary aircraft carrier Britain against Syria and the Arab nation is a malicious crusade expressing hatred of Arab Semitism.

Replying to a question about withdrawing the U.S. ambassador to Damascus, he said that this new crusade is an apostasy led by the West, and that Reagan and Thatcher should be put on trial because they are criminals who sabotage the world and sabotage international relations. He added: They talk only of military campaigns, economic blockades, economic sanctions, severing relations, and bombing from bases and aircraft carriers. The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that such actions make the world feel that another Hitler has been reincarnated in the persons of a man and a woman.

The brother leader stressed that the people of the world do not want to retreat and do not want another world war, and they expressed this during the Tokyo summit by striking it with missiles. This means that the people started to work towards getting rid of the new Hitler. The brother leader of the revolution said that the people will defeat the new Nazi, pointing out that the Arab-Zionist conflict is a conflict between the Arab nation and Zionist racism for the liberation of Palestine, and that America and the stationary U.S. aircraft carrier Britain defend the Zionist enemy and, on his behalf, commit aggression against the Arab nation, including the failed barbarous U.S.-NATO attack on the Great Jamahiriyah. He said that the intervention of the governments of America and its stationary aircraft carrier Britain in favor of Zionist racism will lead to the destruction of their interests in the Arab world. He stressed that the aggression against Libya and severing relations with Syria are nothing more than a defense of the Zionists.

In his interview with *Newsweek*, the leader pointed out that the explosions that took place in Syria, the victims of which were hundreds of innocent persons, were carried out by terrorists who live in the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier Britain, the United States, West Germany, Italy and Spain. He said that this means that these countries protect the terrorists. In 1984 we arrested terrorists who were trained in the United States and European countries, and who came to the Great Jamahiriyah to carry out terrorist actions, including poisoning water and setting off explosions against the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary achievements.

The leader put the responsibility of the terrorist actions in the Arab homeland on the shoulders of the United States and the Western countries. He stressed that we do not worry about these actions because the future belongs to progressive forces in the Arab homeland, and there will be no future for the interests of America and its aircraft carrier Britain and the Western countries in the Arab homeland, and that the Great Jamahiriyah will lead the Arab nation against the new crusades.

The brother leader of the revolution declared anew the commitment of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the Libyan Arab people to support the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people until they regain their usurped land. He stressed that the Libyan Arab people bravely shoulder the consequences of their support to the legitimate struggle by the Palestinian Arab people and other people struggling for their freedom.

The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that the world will be exposed to more aggressive actions as long as there are mad persons in power, like Reagan and Thatcher. He said that their aggressive raid against Libya led to the murder of women, children, and old people, and that this in itself is a shame and a curse on those who plotted it.

The brother leader of the revolution answered a question about the Rome and Vienna operations and the nightclub in West Berlin. He said: Up to now the world does not know who carried out these operations. We ask Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, about what quarters carried out these actions.

The brother leader of the revolution called on the people of America and Western Europe to expel the Zionist presence from their territories so that there would be no justification for carrying out any guerrilla operations within their territories. When the expulsions happen, then no operations will occur because the Palestinians fight only where the Zionists are, anywhere in the world.

The leader expressed his amazement that Europe recognized the Zionist enemy but refuses to recognize the owners of the land and their rights. He said that we should not talk about freedom and rights with people who occupy the Malvinas and consider it to be British territory, and who colonize the world and consider this to be a legitimate action.

In his reply to a question about whether Libya would join the Warsaw Pact or not, the brother leader of the revolution pointed out that there is more to it than just this question. He said that there are two directions in the world now: Marxism and capitalism. The jamahiri system is a new international system. It is a neutral direction. This state for the masses was established in Libya. Now, this direction is spreading around the world, including in America and other places, and now it includes Ghana, Burkina Faso, Nicaragua, and Uganda. It is a non-Marxist direction. It is a new neutral jamahiri direction, and America is now confronting it. He pointed out that Nicaragua which now is leaning towards the jamahiri system, is confronted by the United States which is forcing it to enter into Marxism, just as it did with Cuba. He said: As a jamahiri system, and the first Jamahiriyah, we are now facing a U.S.-British military attack and an economic blockade trying to force us to abandon this new neutral direction. We might be forced to move into Marxism in order to harm and vex America and the West despite the fact that we are not communists.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that the Libyan Arab people, who established the jamahiri system, now control the authority, wealth, and weapons and decide their own internal and external policies, and that there is no government that could be more responsible for what the people decide through their basic people's congresses. He pointed out that the Libyan Arab people have dedicated all this huge wealth for the establishment of giant civilized changes in the fields of housing, roads, agriculture, industry, education and health.

Withdrawal of Arab Funds From West Urged
LD092110 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today issued a statement about the meeting of the EEC foreign ministers tomorrow in London for adopting a collective European aggressive action against Syria. The statement included:

The EEC foreign ministers will meet tomorrow in London within a rabid campaign under U.S., Zionist and British pressure directed against Syria, in order to adopt a collective European aggressive action against it.

The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah warns the European countries against adopting this course, and stresses that any aggressive action against Syria is an aggression against the whole Arab nation which should be confronted with all force.

The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah would like to explain clearly that any aggressive actions adopted against Syria would be considered as being aimed directly against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which would reply to them with suitable measures.

At the same time, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah calls on the Arab countries to join Libya by adopting the same stance. The Jamahiriyah again calls on the Arab countries to withdraw Arab assets from and to stop pumping petroleum to these countries, and to boycott Western goods.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this evening summoned the EEC ambassadors accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah and handed them the text of the statement, stressing the clear stance of the Great Jamahiriyah in solidarity with Syria, and warning against the consequences of the aggressive measures they might adopt against Syria.

Pan-Arab Command Warns Against Anti-Syrian Moves
LD092147 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland today issued the following statement:

Within the framework of the crusade of hatred against the Arab nation and against the Pan-Arab and revolutionary forces that struggle to form the future of this nation, within the hostilities of the colonialist crusading West against these aspirations and aims, and within the attempts to impose a veto on the future of the Arab nation, Syria, the basic fortress of steadfastness and the basic effective member of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland, is exposed to a military, economic, political, psychological, and propaganda colonialist, crusading, terrorist aggression.

The spokesman of the British Foreign Office revealed the real aim of this aggression in his three insolent conditions, headed by, according to the words of the British spokesman, the condition that Syria should close the PLO offices in Damascus and its training camps in Syria.

The General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland would like to stress that the crusading colonialist West, which is allied with the Zionist enemy, would like to strike the Arab resistance in Syria. Even if it seems as if they are making Syria their target, which might deceive the Arab shallow fools, they in actual fact are making their target the Arab nation and its resistance forces, including Syria, because it is one of the basic forces of resistance and the basic fortress for armed resistance and struggle. They would like to strike the possibilities of pan-Arab development.

The pan-Arab command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland is now studying all practical measures in all fields. It warns the European countries, which will meet tomorrow in London, against any aggressive action against Syria, and warns them of consequences they might not imagine. Also, the commander of the Revolutionary Forces of the Pan-Arab Command in the Arab homeland has issued an order mobilizing these forces.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Kuwaiti Envoy on Summit
LD082206 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, personal envoy of the amir of Kuwait, who delivered a message from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the state of Kuwait. The message pertains to the Islamic summit conference. Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn left Tripoli this evening after a short visit to the Great Jamahiriyah; Brother 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn had arrived in Tripoli this morning.

Al-Qadhdhafi Joins in Plowing Campaign
LD081531 Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 8, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution yesterday took part in the large scale popular ploughing campaign at the cereal project in Tarhouna at a season marked by heavy rainfall. Also the children of the leader of the revolution took part in this campaign which was attended by foreign journalists including a team from the French television Channel 2.

This participation asserts the determination of the Libyan Arab people to attain self sufficiency in cereals which are the main source of food and importance attached to agriculture in

implimentation of the dicta "there is no independence for people relying on overseas for their food" as well as to turn the Libyan territory into a green land.

JANA Comments on Address by CIA's Casey
LD091950 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Atlanta, Al Harth 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — William Casey, director of the C.I.A., declared the establishment of a special unit at the agency consisting of experts and analysts to study means to enhance American influence in the developing world.

In a speech yesterday before a conference on America's national security, organised by the American administration's centre of studies in Atlanta, Georgia, William Casey said the present international situation would help us to penetrate developing countries through our economic influence.

He added the strategy of Washington towards Third World should go beyond the support of groups linked to us (especially) those countries are expressing daily their discontent over [word indistinct] Soviet presence.

The editor of international affairs at JANA commented on that. He said: These statements reflect the acute disappointment of America at international level in getting through its conspiratorial schemes.

He added that the fear of the American administration from the effects of peaceful initiatives by the Soviet Union on stability of developing countries and the administration's anger at growing international and popular support for these initiatives forced it to entrust its notorious intelligence agency to take direct action in these countries to hinder the efforts of Moscow and its orientations for the consolidation of peace and security.

The editor reiterated that the failure of Reykjavik was a clear American position to back the efforts of Washington to carry out its plan to lay siege to the Soviet Union which the administration of the Israeli mad dog Reagan considers more [words indistinct] salt...

He said the destructive Star Wars programme is the military party in this plan whilst intelligence organs and other institutions will play the ground arm for the American octopus' movement.

The editor of international affairs stressed that progressive countries and militant peoples who believe in the credibility of the Soviet orientation in spreading peace and helping developing countries to execute their development programmes will be within their international camp an important companion to the role of the Soviet Union in the confrontation against American policy based on domination and hegemony in a terrorist equation which divides mankind into agents and enemies.

JANA Views Israeli President's Statements
LD091221 Tripoli JANA in English 1125 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The president of the Zionist gangs, Hayim Herzog, said that Libya's leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is standing behind the foiling of Isaeli [words indistinct] in the Indian Ocean region in addition to being responsible for the foiling of American schemes in the Middle East.

In a statement to the enemy radio, the president of the Zionist gangs expressed his concern towards Libyan support and backing for world liberation movements especially in Asia. He said that he was shocked when he read about Libyan operations in the world including Asia. He pointed out that Libya and Syria are the countries standing firmly in confrontation against the American-Zionist alliance in the Arab world.

The political editor of JANA commented on these statements. He said 'The Zionists concern over the progressive and revolutionary role being undertaken by the leader of the revolution and the people of Great Jamahiryah in the confrontation of racism and Zionism and their confession of the success made by Arab progressive countries in asserting their vision of the Arab Zionist conflict especially in the Indian Ocean region is a further expression of the inevitability of victory of active revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland the downfall of reactionary Arab regimes and their symbols.'

The editor added 'We, in Great Jamahiriyah do not conceal our stances but we express them openly. We firmly and steadfastly resist all settlement schemes and projects being promoted by American imperialism and Zionism. The Zionists holding of the leader of the revolution responsible for foiling American schemes in the Middle East is a further proof to the promoters of capitulationist projects and recognition of the alien entity in occupied Palestine to the sincere orientation being followed by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution towards the realization of liberty by peoples fighting for their freedom and assertion of themselves and liberating mankind from all forms of colonialism and racism.'

The editor made clear that the panic which hit terrorist Herzog over the role of Great Jamahiriyah in the Indian Ocean region reveals the extent of the influence of the thinking and principles put forward and called for by the leader of the revolution and the embracement of and belief of peoples of the region in these revolutionary calls which defeated and shook the Zionist claims.

The editor referred to the meaning of the present visit by the Zionist gangs' president to some Indian Ocean countries. The editor described it as a vicious attempt after the Great al-Fatih Revolution spearheaded by its leader put an end to Zionist penetration of the region.

The editor pointed out that the demonstrations which met racist Herzog is a further evidence of the peoples of the region rejection of the racist Zionists and their claims uncovered and exposed thanks to the influential role of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The political editor concluded his commentary by warning of the seriousness of the coincidence of the statements of the president

of the Zionist gangs with the joint exercises between American imperialism and the Zionists. He said that was not a mere coincidence, but in accordance with a well prepared plan in advance. For Syria, which is being subjected today to a misleading press campaign and fabricated excuses and lies in a bid to undermine its steadfastness, became, with Great Jamahiriyah, a firm barrier in the face of plots being hatched by Zionism and American imperialism. [sentence as received]

JANA Comments on 'Fall' of Egyptian Government
LD091448 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The dismissal of the government of the Egyptian regime and the entrusting of Atif Sadiqi to form a new government was announced in the vanquished capital today.

JANA's Arab affairs editor has commented on this new development as follows: The Egyptian regime's announcement of the dismissal of its government amounts to open admission of the regime's failure to tackle the worsening problems from which the Arab people of Egypt have been suffering. It is also affirmation that the Stable David accords that Husni al-Barik [Mubarak] inherited from the interned Al-Sadat and that he persisted in following, drawing the political and national line of Egypt with no respect for the national and pan-Arab voices which urged the Al-Barik regime to seize the historic opportunity to declare Egypt's renunciation and rejection of these disgraceful accords, has driven Egypt into a dead-end road internally and brought isolation to its regime. This, in turn rebounded in a most negative manner on our Arab people in Egypt.

Hence the spread of famine, economic muddle, the piling up of debts, and the opening of Egypt to foreign exploiters while opening nothing but prisons and graves for its sons and patriots.

The JANA editor added that the fall of the government of the Al-Barik regime was not, in fact, a resignation stemming from a vacuum but it was actually a forced dismissal imposed by the sons of the Arab people through a series of upsurges and daily demonstrations denouncing the policies of the Egyptian regime and its persistence with the designs of the interned Al-Sadat.

During the past days and months, Egypt has undergone a new metamorphosis of great significance and impact. The cries and the blood that filled the streets of the Egyptian urban and rural areas have not been in vain.

The editor warned that the Husni al-Barik regime will now try to exploit this development to deceive the Egyptian masses. It will try to transform the dismissal of the government into a sop to appease the angry masses, to absorb their wrath, and to cleanse the filth of the regime by blacming the dismissed government for it.

The JANA Arab affairs editor affirmed that observers of the course of events and the interpreters of their essence which is centered in the growing movement of the angry masses and the containment of the regime, cannot interpret this new development in Egypt other than as the start of the countdown for the regime of Al-Barik and the approach of the moment which will rewrite Egypt's history in a natural and honorable pan-Arab way.

Our masses in Egypt have no alternative but to show more anger and revenge for their dignity and that of their nation.

Further Comments
LD091937 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Today, kneeling Husni [Husni Mubarak], the head of the Egyptian regime, addressed a commissioning letter to his new prime minister after dismissing the first government. JANA's Arab affairs editor wrote about the substance of this letter:

The letter, addressed by the head of the defeated Egyptian regime, commissioning 'Atif Sidqi to head the government which will replace the dismissed government, reveals that the Egyptian regime is planning a scheme beyond economic issues, which need not be analyzed further in order to explain their graveness and the suffering they cause for the Egyptian people.

The letter summarized the following problems:

The escalation of the economic problems in Egypt; the terrifying price-increases in the Egyptian markets; the loss of security and disregard of citizen's security; and the loss of the worker's rights amid the confusion of the Egyptian market while applying the U.S. open door policy.

MENA pointed out these issues at the beginning of its news item about the letter. It did not point out in the item the dangerous issues threatening Egyptian society, which were pointed out by kneeling Husni, and which are: drawing up a comprehensive plan for reforming the Egyptian education system and changing the curricula, and revising what the citizen gets from the various sources of culture.

These points indicate what is required of the new government during the coming stage, which is the brainwashing of the Egyptian people. This is the mission that was postponed since the visit of shame paid by the entombed Al-Sadat to occupied Palestine and the series of treacheries which followed it.

The editor said: This directive cannot originate in a vacuum, and it is not the invention of the regime's institutions. The Zionist quarters in occupied Palestine have continually announced their protests against the series of articles hostile to the normalization of the relations with the Zionist enemy — which appeared in Egyptian newspapers — and against the waves of Egyptian popular rejection of the Egyptian regime because of its complete prostration to the United States and the Zionist enemy.

The Arab affairs editor added: These two points, with whose implementation kneeling Husni commissioned his new prime minister, are a response to a Zionist-U.S. pressure which aims to tame and subjugate the Egyptian people, so that the people coordinate with the Egyptian regime and fall in line with the relations with the enemy and the United States.

This is the reason for stressing the necessity of drawing up a comprehensive plan for reforming the Egyptian education system, together with requirements for changing the curricula and training the teachers, so that the aim should be — according to the words of kneeling Husni — building up the ability of the citizen to think and work in all aspects of life and refining his personality. It is also the reason for stressing the necessity of revising what the citizens gets from the various sources of culture. This applies equally to the educational institutions, the media, the religious circles, and the cultural institutions, in a way which guarantees — according to the words of the kneeling — an increase in the consciousness of the new generations of their responsibilities to national construction.

Definitely, changing the curricula does not aim to revolutionize the Egyptian people and mobilize them against the Zionist-U.S. presence, but aims to do the opposite, as the Egyptian people are completely mobilized against the stable David agreements and the normalization of relations with the enemy; the repeated demonstrations and strikes are a clear evidence on this. What is required is to empty the Egyptian people of the national enthusiasm against the Zionist presence, and tame him so that he can coexist with the Zionist under Egyptian skies.

Increasing the consciousness of the new generations — which was pointed out by kneeling Husni — definitely does not mean consciousness of pan-Arabism and a spirit of struggle and consciousness of the Egyptian history, which is full of struggle against the invaders. The consciousness exists and does not need mobilization. What is meant is preparing future generations to accept more concessions and to consider them as a fait accompli. By raising these two points, the Egyptian regime tries to create coordination between its acts of treason and the Egyptian people, who completely understand their role of struggle and Arab roots.

Will the Egyptian regime be able to remain seated at the head of Egypt and to continue the brainwashing under Zionist-U.S. direction? This is what will be revealed by the coming days.

Call for Arab League, Defense Council Meetings

LD081452 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1436 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Great Jamahiriyah has called on the Arab League and the Arab Joint Defense Council to hold an extraordinary meeting in order to discuss the question of the Zionist enemy's nuclear armament. A memo to this effect has been submitted to the Arab League Secretariat.

Recently heads of Arab legations accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah were summoned to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and were informed of the memorandum which the Jamahiriyah submitted to the Arab League Secretariat.

Soviet Envoy Praises Cooperative Relations

LD080301 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah addressed the Libyan people yesterday on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the victory of the October Socialist Revolution. He praised the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Libyan Arab people and the Soviet people. He stressed that these relations are based on equality, mutual benefit, respect, and nonintervention in internal affairs. He said: We have the right to call them relations of friendship and amicability. We consider these relations as diversified cooperation relations between the two countries. He stressed that the Soviet people respect and highly appreciate the role of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the Libyan Arab people in confronting imperialism. He expressed the appreciation of the role of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the Libyan Arab people in confronting imperialism. He expressed the appreciation of the Soviet people and leadership for the struggle of the Libyan Arab people, for their defiance of American imperialism, and for their hard work to make Libya a developed and advanced country.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Speech Discusses Sahara Policy

LD071305 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2153 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Speech by King Hassan II on 6 November on the anniversary of the Green March; place not specified — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] This anniversary dictates that we should be proud of the past and be proud of what the future holds for us, keeping in mind that Morocco cannot go wrong and cannot turn its back on the causes that made it a great country in history. [passage omitted]

There is a point I wish to make to public opinion abroad. As I told you at the start, dear people, we are proud of the Green March because it stemmed from legitimacy, the legitimacy of history and that of The Hague court. And despite the claims spread by some advocates, the whole world, barring people of ill will, knows that our presence in the Sahara is undisputably legitimate.

However, after the verdict of The Hague court and after the United Nations had approved the Madrid agreement, Morocco could have turned a blind eye to all considerations and not listened to the advice or demands by some states abroad. In order to involve the opponents and to show our free will, we went along with what some noble friends had asked from us — kings and presidents from all over the world — and we responded to the will of the OAU, of which we were then an active, important member. We decided of our own volition to respond to the will of all, and accepted the holding of referendum in the Sahara. We also confirmed, verbally and in writing, that we shall adhere to the results of the referendum irrespective of the results. But regrettably, we see that the arrogance and the lack of wisdom

and responsibility, all this has not retreated in the face of our good will and intention.

Our opponents want world public opinion to doubt our rights and what we have achieved, the peaceful and bloodless recovery of our right. I say to them and to all: I accept, Morocco accepts, the referendum regardless of its outcome. But if we procrastinate and trifle with the organizing of that referendum, let all know that Morocco is in the Sahara and it shall remain in the Sahara, and that we, from Tangier to El-Gouira, are one man, one beating heart and one citizen. I am waiting to hear what the wise men of the world will say and what international wisdom will decide. If you want a referendum, Morocco is there, materially and morally — materially, to facilitate the plebicite operation; moroally, to accept its results. If you want to procrastinate and waste time, Morocco is in the Sahara and I challenge anyone to oust it. I say and add to those who believe that it will bleed Morocco, you are wrong.

Every year I used to ask the ministries, and I asked this year in particular: Does the continued presence of Morocco in the Sahara — and I do not say the Sahara war, because there is no war there, and I regret that we have a state of no peace, no war — but I say, does the presence of Morocco in the Sahara inflict financial losses on us or not? The answer has always been, and this year in particular, that had it not been for the repayment of debts with which Morocco had purchased its weapons, the Moroccan budget would not have felt the presence of the Sahara at all. Thus there is no financial or economic bleeding, and there is no spiritual weariness; rather there is affinity, belief, and steadfastness.

If you prefer to play with peace in this region, if you prefer to live by lies and superstitions at the expense of world public opinion, Morocco is sitting comfortably in its safe Sahara and no one shall move us from it but God the Almighty.

Dear people, let us conclude this speech, and you repeat with me always this verse: God has decreed — it is I and My apostles who must prevail, for God is one, full of strength, able to enforce his will. God has spoken the truth. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

SUDAN

Al-Mirghani Leaves on Official Visit to Iraq

JN081117 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Nov (SUNA) — President of the State Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani left here today for Iraq on a three-day official visit.

Al-Mirghani is accompanied by Health and Social Welfare Minister Dr. Hussayn Abu Salih, Director of the Foreign Ministry Political Department Al-Tayy'b hummadah and Presidency of the Republic Secretary General Ahmad Husayn al Rifa'i.

Al-Mirghani's visit to Iraq comes in response to an invitation extended to him by Iraqi President Saddam Hussayn for reviewing bilateral relations, current issues in the Arab and Islamic forum, the Iranian-Iraqi war and international issues of mutual concern.

Following his visit to Iraq, Al-Mirghani will also visit Kuwait where he will hold talks with the Kuwaiti senior officials on issues of common interest and situation in the Arab region.

PRC Delegation Agrees To Restore Factory

JN090755 Khartoum SUNA in English 1712 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 8 (SUNA) — The Chinese delegation which visited the country recently ahd agreed to the proposals presented by the general corporation for textile and weaving — to rehabilitate Al-Husayhisah textile factory, central region, the corporation's General Manager Muhammad Salih 'Abdallah said today.

An agreement was also reached with the Chinese delegation to provide the corporation with some Chinese experts in weaving, the manager said.

USSR To Send Experts Under Trade Agreement

EA092317 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] His Excellency Yevgeniy Musiyko, Soviet ambassador in Khartoum, stated that the Sudanese and Soviet sides have taken practical steps to implement the agreements signed between the two countries during the visit of the [Sudanese] prime minister last August. His Excellency the ambassador pointed out that the agreements provide for the dispatch a number of Soviet experts to study the factories and installations set up by the USSR in the country. He added that the agreements include studying the possibility of expanding the central veterinary laboratory for scientific research in Sawba, the expansion of the two silos respectively in Kusti and Rabak, and the provision of technical assistance for developing the university hospital in Sawba.

His Excellency the ambassador pointed out that coordination is presently under way between the Sudanese and Soviet sides to implement the trade protocol within the framework of equal benefits. He also confirmed that the implementation of the cultural and military agreements between the two countries was proceeding with practical steps. The ambassador added that a Soviet trade delegation would arrive in the country next month to sign the trade protocol between the two countries.

'All Students' Arrested in Recent Riots Released

JN081546 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Nov (SUNA) — Members of the student unions of the Khartoum and Cairo Branch Universities, as well as all students arrested during the recent demonstrations in the capital, were released today. This was announced today by the director general of the national capital's police. He asserted there are no students in any police stations after legal procedures were taken against them. He added that some students were tried and

some were released on bail after filing charges against them. He pointed out security prevails throughout the national capital.

Relief Aid Arrives in Juba, Malakal 7 Nov
JN091005 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 8 (SUNA) — Forty-eight trucks loaded with relief stuffs have reached the southern Sudan city of Juba yesterday, said relief and rehabilitation general commissioner in a statement to (SUNA) today.

Mr. Kamil Shawqi also pinpointed that other food shipments have reached Malakal the same day via river transports.

He asserted that the Waw Uwayl road was also secured for transporting more food supplies to famine-hit people in south Sudan.

He affirmed that more food supplies and drugs would be trucked or ferried to the south, pointing that the government has already availed quantities of relief stuff to be transported to the region.

TUNISIA

Tunis Reports Expulsion of Destourian Official
LD081146 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning met at the Republican Palace at Carthage with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, Interior Minister Zine Labidine ben Ali, and Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk.

The president received a report from Rachid Sfar on yesterday's cabinet meeting on the national budget for 1986 and on the public treasury funds.

President Bourguiba has decided to expel Ahmed Kadidi from the Socialist Destourian Party.

The interior minister reported on the activities of his ministry.

Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk stated after the meeting that he will be visiting Mauritania and will deputize for the president of the republic in attending the African summit, which will also be attended by France.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Gorbachev on Anniversary

EA061158 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, says revolutionary Ethiopia has always admired the USSR's persistent and exemplary efforts for the preservation of world peace, democracy, national independence, social progress, and prosperity. The secretary general said this in a message of congratulations and good wishes he sent today to CPSU Secretary General Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and through him to the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly people of that country on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Soviet October Socialist Revolution, to be celebrated tomorrow.

In the message, sent on behalf of the WPE Central Committee, the people and government of Ethiopia and on his own behalf, our comrade revolutionary leader said that the persistent peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, and the genuine steps it has been making to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and end the arms race, is winning admiration and support from the international community daily. Noting the admirable results achieved through efforts made in various sectors, he expressed his firm confidence that new results will be achieved in [words indistinct] Soviet living standards in the coming years and in the peace policy pursued by the country, and international detente.

The comrade secretary general said that progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world regard the Great October Socialist Revolution as the beginning of a bright future which helped mankind to get rid of the yoke of oppression and exploitation. He added: On this historic occasion I want to express again our firm confidence that the existing relation between the WPE and the CPSU and between the peoples and governments of the two countries in various sectors will be further developed and strengthened during the coming years.

Concluding his message, the comrade secretary general wished Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev good health and further development and prosperity for the Soviet people.

Eritrean Representative on Ethiopian Army Losses

LD081331 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1046 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Nov (KUNA) — The representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea (PFLE) in the Gulf region, Mohamed Osman Omer, told KUNA here today that units of the People's Army for the Liberation of Eritrea (PALE) have liquidated Ethiopian forces' camps situated between the towns of Keren and Akrodat. He said these units confronted relief units that moved to save Aderde and (?Afkire) military camps which fell to the PALE.

He said that Ethiopian forces' losses included 75 killed and 175 wounded in addition to the capture of 1 person, 64 rifles, many revolvers, an RPG launcher, quantities of bombs and ammunition and other items found in the military camps. He pointed out that two vehicles and fuel depots at the camps were destroyed.

UGANDA

Barter Agreement With Libyan Officials Discussed

EA092248 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The Libyan trade delegation which has been on a 3-day official visit to Uganda, has left for home. They were seen off at Entebbe Airport by the minister of local government who is also holding the portfolio of the Ministry of Commerce, Mr Edward Kakongwe, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, the Libyan charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr 'Ali (?Salih) and some of the government high officials.

Before departure, the Libyan and the Uganda delegations signed minutes on their deliberations at the airport. The talks, which involved officials of the ministries of commerce, finance, and president's office plus Bank of Uganda, centred on barter trade arrangements, where the two countries will exchange commodities. Uganda is to supply to Libya agricultural products, timber, and hides and skins, in exchange for oil from Libya. The Uganda delegation is to go to Libya next month to work out the details of the arrangement. The Libyan delegation was led by the deputy minister of trade, Mr Mustafa (?Jazairi).

CAR

AFP: Preparations Begin for Bokassa Trial

AB071640 Paris AFP in French 1410 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Bangui, 7 Nov (AFP) — Jean-Bedel Bokassa's trial, scheduled to take place on 26 November, could take place in the Bangui sports complex, the very place where the former deposed emperor organized his coronation in December 1977, it was learned from the CAR capital.

For 4 days now, technicians from various public services have been working on the restoration of the imposing building on the Avenue des Martyrs capable of seating 10,000 persons. Funds have been allocated for the organization of the trial, judicial sources indicated. Part of the funds, whose total amount was not specified, will be used to pay the transport and living allowances of jurors who will come from various districts of the country, the same sources specified. [passage omitted]

The trial will take place as soon as the ordinary session of the Criminal Court, whose deliberations will last until 27 December, is open. Many dignitaries of former regimes, and former Bokassa aides, will appear before the court. [passage omitted]

CHAD

GUNT, Government Cease-Fire in Force Since 24 Oct

AU091755 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 9 (AFP) — A ceasefire between Chad's rebel Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) and the Ndjamena government of Hissein Habre has been in force since October 24, the GUNT's official for foreign relations, Adoum Togoi, said here Sunday.

He said representatives of the GUNT, which has been split by internal disputes, intended to meet Ndjamena officials soon in Brazzaville under the sponsorship of Congolese president and Organisation of African Unity chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Mr. Togoi said contacts between the two sides took place after Libya, which has backed the GUNT since it was ousted from Ndjamena by Mr. Habre in June 1982, switched its support recently to the dissident Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR) of Acheikh Ibn Oumar.

Mr. Togoi said representatives of Mr. Habre had been in touch after Libyan forces attacked GUNT forces fighting the CDR at Fada in northern Chad and put GUNT president Goukouni Oueddei under house arrest, and it was agreed that a ceasefire was necessary "to face up to the external situation".

Mr. Togoi said GUNT forces were still holding on at Fada, and he accused the Libyans of looting and exactions against the civilian population, sending thousands of people fleeing the oasis town.

The GUNT representative said he hoped to see French officials during his visit here and explain the situation to them. (France is helping the Habre government defend itself against a possible Libyan or rebel attack from the north.)

Official Calls on Heads of Missions for Support

AB081240 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The great means mustered by the expansionist regime of Libya to satisfy its territorial ambitions over Chad constitute a dangerous turning point for peace in the subregion. The Chadian Government, which is assuming all its responsibilities in ensuring the defense of Chad and overcoming Al-Qadhdhafi's affront, is asking all peace- and justice-loving people to live up to their conviction that the roots of the evil must be eradicated and that this evil emanates exclusively from Tripoli. The national authorities have never ceased to call the attention of the international community to its responsibilities.

Today again, Chadian diplomacy came to the forefront to once more draw the attention of the free world to the very serious consequences of the invasion of Chad by Libyan troops. In an address to the diplomats and representatives of international organizations accreditted to our country, the secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation this morning recalled that Libya continues to trample with cynicism on the cardinal principles regulating relations between nations. The free world's support for Chad is an action that contributes to the preservation of peace in the whole world. Let us listen to the statement made this morning to representatives of international diplomacy by Mr Korom Hamed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

[Begin Hamed recording] Your Excellency the doyen of the diplomatic corps, excellencies, representatives of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations:

The struggle against the Libyan occupation forces which the Chadian patriots have been waging since 1972 under the leadership of Comrade President El Hadj Hissein Habre has reached its supreme stage. The Chadian people have had to go through years of suffering and accept great sacrifices to make their voice heard by the international community, for their course be defended by several brotherly and friendly countries.

I will therefore not go over the past which you know so well. The government of the Third Republic has not failed, and will not fail to inform the friends of Chad of the trend of the situation prevailing in the country, a situation imposed by the terrorist and expansionist regime of Tripoli.

In effect, for several weeks now, you have been able to follow day after day the new stage embarked upon by the Tripoli regime in its dark plans to annex Chad. Now that it is clearly established that the Libyans are occupying nearly one half of Chad and that it intends to continue until it completes its annexation of the entire Chadian territory, it is up to us Chadians to reveal to you the inhumane, bloody, and barbaric methods being used by the terrorist regime of Tripoli to fulfill its evil ambitions. With

arrogance, cynicism, and spite, Libya has trodden underfoot all the principles and rules regulating relations among nations in order to attain its vile aims which it has been pursuing in Chad with impunity for nearly 15 years now.

For 15 years, the Chadian patriots, after having been made aware, have been determined to confront with improvised means the best equipped army in Africa. It has all the same been inflicting very great losses in both men and materials. In the BET [Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti], area, the defenseless civilian population was taken by surprise and has become the easy prey of the Libyan aggressors. However, this is not the time to get discouraged. The decisive hour of the resistance is at hand.

The desperate, bloodthirsty Al-Qadhdhafi regime has prepared carefully detailed acts of genocide because the warriors and the political and military officials of the occupied zone have gained awareness and have revolted against the oppressive and aggressive Libyan occupation troops. Overcome by panic, the savage Libyan hordes struck like thunder against all the towns and large villages of the BET, and methodically massacred the civilian population without distinctions of age or sex. [passage omitted]

The undisciplined Libyan soldiers (?bent on) genocide in these areas have even poisoned the few wells, burned the palm groves with napalm, and exterminated the livestock — the only means of livelihood. With these hideous acts accomplished, the criminal Libyans hope that hunger, thirst, and cold will do the rest of their dirty job. For those who have seen these survivors, excellencies, ambassadors, and heads of mission, words are too feeble to describe the acts of genocide being committed by the Tripoli regime in both the occupied zone and in Chadian territory against Chadians who are living without defense.

Chadians living in Libya have been caught in a Machiavellian trap set for them by the Libyan Army, the police, and the popular committees. Caught in the mouse trap, the Chadians who have been hunted down experience the sad fate of inaugurating and living in the Libyan concentration camps. Chadians continue to be arrested, deported and persecuted without any witness in Libya.

In the face of this dramatic and tragic situation which recalls to mind times that are supposed to belong to history, the Chadian Government has done its utmost to care for, receive, and assist everywhere the survivors of that crime against the Chadian nation. Our brothers who had the courage, the time, and the luck to challenge the desert — scorching hot in the day and cold in the night — can now enjoy our total assistance and the fruit of freedom and dignity, which are empty words for those who have no fatherland.

Messrs ambassadors and heads of mission, the previously mentioned developments have been prompted by the salutary revolt of the fighters and the political and military leaders of the occupied zone. Their resistance and their struggle are ours. They can be assured of our unflinching support. The most hoped-for time has finally come for us to stand side by side with our brothers to wage the same struggle with the same determination.

Messrs ambassadors and heads of mission, the Chadian people are not left alone in their struggle. Friendly countries such as France and the FRG have already provided humanitarian assistance to the civilian survivors. On behalf of the president of the republic and the Chadian Government and people, I would like to extend our greetings to them.

Messrs heads of diplomatic missions, I take this opportunity to make a resounding, urgent appeal to the international community in general, and to the friendly countries you represent here in particular, for material, political, and diplomatic support for the Chadian Government in order to save the martyred Chadian people from the genocide.

Messrs ambassadors and heads of mission, we count on your usual frank cooperation and we hope you will be our faithful spokesmen of the authorities of the friendly and brotherly countries and the international and nongovernment organizations that you represent here with the view to carrying out your timeless humanitarian, noble mission. [passage omitted] [end recording]

GABON

Bongo Wins 9 Nov Presidential Election

AB101358 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] At 1230 Libreville time, following the counting of ballots by specialists of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Collectivities, the final results of the presidential election of 9 November are now known. Candidate Omar Bongo has won a clear-cut victory with 99.97 percent of the votes cast; that is, 903,779 out of 904,467 of the valid votes. However, there were 300 blank or invalid ballots by the electorate made up of 904,467 registered voters, that is nearly 1 million voters. Candidate Omar Bongo has recorded a score 0.01 percent higher than that of the election of 1979 when he got 99.96 percent. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Reportage on Ninth CEPGL Summit Conference

Rwanda, Burundi Presidents Arrive

AB081820 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1345 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Gbadolite, 8 Nov (AZAP) — Presidents Habyarimana of Rwanda and Bagaza of Burundi arrived in Gbadolite today at 1030 and 1115, respectively, to attend the ninth annual summit of the Economic Community of Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] which opens this afternoon at the Nzekele Motel with the state of the organization speech by the Zairian head of state, who is its current chairman.

This ninth summit, which marks the 10th anniversary of the CEPGL, affords the three heads of state the opportunity to reaffirm not only their peoples' profound aspirations to consolidate a long-standing brotherhood and solidarity, on the threshold of its second decade, but at the same time seal, once and for all

for the future, the common destiny of the socioeconomic promotion of their peoples by confirming the option for a subregional economic integration.

To this end, President Habyarimana stated on arrival that the most important achievement for the past 10 years is undoubtedly the general security prevailing within the region of the Great Lakes, a precondition to ensure community development, he stated. Thus bodies and institutions of the community have been set up and are developing fairly well despite the meagerness of member-countries' financial resources, he added.

This point of view is shared by President Bagaza, who observed that the CEPGL has just passed through 10 years of understanding, peace, security, and economic cooperation. The hope for a better common future remains, because previous experiences will help draw useful lessons for a better coordination of efforts toward the economic integration of the subregion.

A review of achievements made during the past 10 years constitutes a cause for hope in the future. Of course, it must be admitted that economic difficulties experienced by member countries following the world economic recession have sometimes forced them to give primary attention to solving national problems. However, this does not in any way reduce the hopes of the peoples of the subregion of the Great Lakes, since their political will remains unshakable and has enabled them to accomplish a large number of community projects.

Mobutu Opens Summit

AB082145 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1854 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Gbadolite, 8 Nov (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko opened the ninth conference of heads of state of the Economic Community of Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL) today at 1700 at the Nzekele Motel in Gbadolite with a state of the organization speech on the achievements of the community during the first 10 years of its existence.

On this occasion, he outlined future prospects for the CEPGL in its mission of economic integration of member states, and described actions undertaken under his chairmanship within the framework of the community's objectives and the priority program outlined by the eighth summit in Gisenyi, Rwanda.

Activities of community cooperation envisaged during the first decade of the CEPGL embrace many fields such as security inside and outside each member state, cooperation in the field of justice, the free movement of persons and properties, social security, public health, culture and information, industry, agriculture, transport and communications, trade, and so on.

In all, the results obtained in these fields are encouraging at the community level and open positive prospects for the pursuit of the efforts at subregional economic integration, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko stressed.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Niger Minister, Libyan Envoy

AB071720 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Our great comrade in struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, yesterday afternoon received in audience Brother Nouhou Amadou, Niger's minister of commerce, industry, and transport, as well as His Excellency Mustafa Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. After the audience, Brother Nouhou Amadou, who was here to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the OCBN [Joint Benin-Niger Railway and Transport Organization] held in Cotonou, spoke about the purpose of his visit to the head of state:

[Begin Nouhou recording] I carried a message from his Niger counterpart, Brigadier General Seyni Kountche. I cannot reveal the contents of this message, but I think that it deals with the strengthening of cooperation between Niger and Benin, two brotherly countries, bonded by history and good-neighborly relations.

It certainly also dealt with the use of the Cotonou seaport and ways to ensure its role in the economic development of the two countries [words indistinct] to examine together the measures that can be taken (?to solve) our difficulties, in order to facilitate transit operations (?at the port). As you know, we discussed ways and means to rehabilitate the OCBN. A rehabilitation program was drafted last year and it is being implemented according to schedule and our two heads of state are happy with the implementation of this program. They have given us directives to ensure the implementation of this rehabilitation program [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Mustafa Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamarihiyah, went to discuss with President Kerekou bilateral cooperation and international issues following his return from a home visit. [passage indistinct]

President Kerekou Receives Libyan Emissaries

AB072220 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning received in audience two emissaries from the guide of the Al-Fatih Revolution. They are Brothers (Said Hafianah) and (Abdallah Gizazi). They informed President Kerekou of the recent developments in the Chadian situation, following reports on fighting in northern Chad. Answering questions from reporter Constant Agbidinoukou, Brother (Said Hafianah) said he went to explain to the head of state what is really happening and to discuss with him ways to strengthenthe ties of friendship and fraternity already existing between the two countries and two peoples.

[(Hafianah)] I discussed with President Kerekou issues connected with the African Continent, about the developments in the Chadian situation. We know very well that [words indistinct] stability, peace, and national reconciliation in Chad. This is why we are here to inform him of the recent developments in the Chadian situation. This is to tell him the truth and not the lies, like the disinformation campaign being orchestrated by some mass media which impose themselves with the technical means they possess to deform the realities not only in Africa but also elsewhere in the world.

The second reason for my visit is to discuss our bilateral relations and the problems facing the relations between Benin and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. As you know, the relations between the guide of the Libyan revolution and President Kerekou are privileged ones and whenever a problem arises, a Libyan emissary is sent to Benin to explain and to inform [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

French Nationals Reportedly Need Entry Visas

AB081745 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 8 Nov (AFP) — The Burkinabe authorities have decided to impose the entry visa requirement on French nationals wishing to visit their country. The measure is retroactive to 1 November 1986.

The decision was disclosed by the satiric weekly, *L'Intrus*, which is published every Friday in Ouagadougou and for which the head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, sometimes writes under a pseudonym. Moreover, it is published 10 days before the official visit that the French president, Francois Mitterrand, is expected to make to Burkina Faso.

L'Intrus, which is generally well-informed, has published in its latest issue a photocopy of a letter by the Burkinabe minister of territorial administration and security, Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, in which he calls on his colleague of external relations and cooperation, Leandre Bassole, to inform the French authorities about the measure, which became effective as from 1 November 1986.

The letter, dated 27 October 1986, specifies that the new measure falls within the framework of the implementation of the fundamental principle of reciprocity governing the relations between Burkina Faso and France. It adds that the entry visa will be granted to French nationals at the consular offices of Burkinabe embassies, and particularly by the consular attache of the Embassy of Burkina Faso in Paris.

The Burkinabe services in question have been instructed "to grant visas free of charge until further notice," the letter published by *L'Intrus* specifies. The document adds that during the first 2 months (November and December 1986), the visa can be granted by the first authority of the police, and particularly by the special commissioner of Ouagadougou International Airport, "upon the arrival of the applicant on Burkinabe territory."

It has not yet been possible to obtain official confirmation of the measure from Burkina authorities but an authoritative source says the information published by *L'Intrus* is "correct."

GHANA

Togo 'Repatriates' Twenty More Nationals

AB071147 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Twenty Ghanaians, including six women, have been repatriated after their release from prison cells in Lome by the Togolese authorities. They were escorted to the Ghana-Togo border at Aflao by Mr Victor Dzisam, Ghana's charge d'affaires in Togo, who handed them over to Ghanaian immigration officers. The Ghanaians told the GNA [*Ghana News Agency*] that they were arrested on arrival in the Togolese capital, Lome, while returning from Nigeria and detained for more than 1 week. Last week, the Togolese Government deported 47 Ghanaians for illegal entry and for not possessing valid traveling documents.

GUINEA

President Conte Receives Soviet Ambassador

AB080953 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, today held discussions with Vladimir Rayevskiy, Soviet ambassador to Guinea, who delivered a message from CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev. During the meeting, the head of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Conakry briefed President Lansana Conte on his government's proposals on disarmament. He added that the authorities of his country highly appreciated the Guinean Government's peaceful policies. Vladimir Rayevskiy underscored the excellent cooperation relations existing between his country and Guinea, and added that there exist great possibilities to strengthen and consolidate them in the coming years. He expressed the support of the Soviet authorities for the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] and the government in the implementation of the national recovery program.

President Lansana Conte, who encouraged the Soviet Government in its efforts for world peace and detente, requested the Soviet diplomat to kindly convey to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and in particular His Excellency Mikhail Gorbachev, the message of friendship and congratulations of the Guinean people and their leader on the occasion of the anniversary celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He wished the Soviet nationals residing in Guinea much success in their work and happiness for their families.

On disarmament, the head of state, Gen Lansana Conte, said that the Guinean Government will always work in favor of peace, for there can be no development without peace. He encouraged efforts by the Soviet Government toward safeguarding peace and guaranteeing world security.

Present at the audience were: Major Kerfalla Camara, minister, permanent secretary to the CMRN; Major Jean Traore, CMRN member and minister of foreign affairs; Facine Toure, CMRN member and minister of forest regions; Ibrahima Sani Camara and Sankoumba Fidiga, respectively chief of state protocol and chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

LIBERIA

NDPL Local Chairman Admits to Ritual Killings

AB072057 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] As tension mounts over the upsurge in [word indistinct] activities in Maryland County, the local chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] in the county, David Clarke, is reported to have admitted to being responsible for the kidnapping and ritual killing of two children there recently. According to reports from Maryland County quoted by today's edition of the *Daily Star* newspaper, Mr Clarke also revealed that he and two other people took part in the killing of the two children.

Early last week, it was reported that 15 Ghanaians had been arrested in connection with the discovery of two mutilated bodies near the Hoffman River in Harper. The bodies were identified as those of student Samuel Johnson, Jr, and Emmanuel Daliah. But following thorough investigation by the Harper Criminal Investigation Division, it was established that the Ghanaians had no connection and were therefore released.

The incident sparked off a massive student demonstration in the city of Harper. During the demonstration, a vehicle reportedly belonging to the NDPL local chairman, Mr Clarke, was burned by hundreds of students chanting antiritualistic slogans.

Party Suspends Official

AB081640 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 8 (AFP) — President Samuel Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) has suspended one of its local chairman after the man reportedly admitted taking part in the ritual murder of two children, party sources said here on Saturday.

The suspended politician is David Clarke, party chairman for the County of Maryland. Mr. Clarke is reported to have admitted to police that he killed Samuel Johnson, 6, and Emmanuel Daliah, 7, for ritual purposes about two weeks ago. Police said he had named 12 others as accomplices.

NDPL Secretary-General Oscar Quiah said the party "condemns all such uncivilized and devilish practice in our society, and called for the bringing to justice of all those involved." He said the suspension had been ordered by the party's Executive Committee.

The town of Harper City in Maryland County has been the scene of ritual killings in the past, in particular that of Moses Toweh,

a local singer, in 1978. Seven people, including a member of parliament, were hanged for that murder.

Police have also said that 15 Ghanaians who were arrested two weeks ago in connection with the child killings have since been released.

Since the latest killing, residents of Maryland County, which is located some 764 kilometres (475 miles) east of the capital Monrovia, have subjected themselves to a self-imposed curfew, avoiding going outdoors after dusk.

The local press has also head-lined ritual murders in Lofa County, 400 kilometres (250 miles) north-west of Monrovia, and Kakata City, 70 kilometres (45 miles) inland from the capital.

The killings are reported to be politically related, as the killers have them carried out in order to help them win local elections. The perpetrators of the murders are said to employ "juju men," who use human parts in magic rites aimed at helping them win elections.

Municipal and legislative by-elections [are] scheduled in Liberia for December 20.

Bacchus Matthews Elected UPP National Chairman

AB070930 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the newly probated United People's Party [UPP], Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, has reiterated his party's commitment to cooperate with national government in the line of reconciliation to bring economic stability to the country. Mr Matthews was speaking in Monrovia yesterday following his election as national chairman of the UPP at the end of the 3-day congress the party held at the Monrovia City Hall. The UPP chairman said although his party was opposed to the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], it will cooperate with the ruling party in the best interest of the Liberian people.

Mr Matthews, who had served as chairman of the UPP organizing committee, then thanked the president of Liberia, President Samuel K. Doe, the national chairman of NDPL, Keikura Kpoto, and internal affairs minister, Edward Sackor, for the cooperation he received from them in hosting the party's first national congress.

Meanwhile, the UPP has resolved to construct its national headquarters in Sinkor, in honor of (D.K. Wolsellie), the party's former vice chairman for Nimba County.

TOGO

French Presidential Adviser Ends Visit, Departs

AB080923 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, French presidential adviser for African and Malagasy affairs, who arrived in the country last Wednesday, left the capital yesterday evening. Mr Mitterrand was seen off at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Mr Gbenyon Amegboh, minister delegate at the Presidency in charge of information. A few hours prior to his departure, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand held another round of talks with General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman. Their discussions centered on the upcoming summit in Lome of heads of state of France and Africa. The audience was followed by a luncheon which was also attended by members of the government and the French ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Georges-Marie Chenu.

ANGOLA

RSA Troops Reported Withdrawing Southward

MB071722 Dakar PANA in French 1630 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Luanda, 7 Nov (ANGOP/PANA) — Movement of South African Army units toward the localities of Virei, Chiange, and Cahama, in Namibe, Huila, and Cunene Provinces respectively, has again been observed in Angola recently. However, due to the prompt action of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAPLA, the South Africans have withdrawan southward and are concentrated in the areas of Onconcua, Namacunde, Evale, and Nehone, in Cunene Province, according to information disclosed to ANGOP by an authorized military source in Luanda on Friday.

According to the same source, constant violations of Angolan airspace have been observed in the areas affected by the movements of the South African Army units. [Words indistinct] Agostinho Sacato, MPLA-Labor Party secretary for ideology for Cunene Province, South Africa recently infiltrated military units into Angolan territory, which are concentrated in the locality of Chimbolele, Huila Province, ready to atack FAPLA positions.

At the opening of the third plenary session of the Huila provincial committee in Lubango on Saturday, Maria Mambo Cafe, Angolan minister of state for social and economic affairs, disclosed that South African forces last week attacked the locality of Chibia, in Huila Province, which is 300 km from the Namibian border.

She added that these attacks were frequent and that [words indistinct] was seeking for a pretext to carry a large-scale attack against Angola. The South African minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, recently threatened military action against the Frontline States this might explain what is actually happening in the Angolan territory.

UNITA Appoints New FALA Chief of Staff

MB070703 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 7 Nov (KUP) — UNITA has appointed Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila to the post of FALA chief of staff. A communique issued by the Strategic Operational Command on Thursday and signed by UNITA president and commander in chief of FALA, General Savimbi, states that the appointment of Brig Chilingutila who has been chief of operations since 1984, follows the tragic death of Brigadier Joaquim Vinama, commonly known as Chendovava. Brig Chendovava, who was the chief of general staff since 1984, died in a car accident in Mavinga on 10 October 1986. According to the communique, Brig Chilingutila is a well-qualified and determined fighter and has previously occupied the post from 1979 to 1984.

Dos Santos Not To Participate in Lome Conference

MB080758 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, has decided that Angola will not participate in the Pan-African conference to be held in Lome, Togo, between 12 and 15 November. The decision by the (? head of state) was announced by the Ministry of External Relations. The decision by the Angolan head of state was questioned by [words indistinct] of France in Angola [words indistinct]. It is assumed that the decision by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is connected with the visit to France by the leader of the armed bandits in the service of South Africa.

French Envoy Brings Chirac Message to Dos Santos

MB091336 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, a special envoy from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac relayed a message to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda. He was expected to leave Angola yesterday.

(Orland Rimbaud), the French special envoy, [words indistinct] the content of Jacques Chirac's message, came to Angola to reiterate Jacques Chirac's invitation to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to pay an official visit to France.

The message also mentions France's wish to continue cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

Gorbachev Greeted on Revolution Anniversary

MB080856 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Message of congratulations sent by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution — date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and on my own behalf I have the honor to warmly greet you, esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the heroic Soviet people on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The marking of this far-reaching historical event takes place at a turning point in the socialist revolution marked by the deepening of social transformations — a more rational utilization of scientific and technological (?mechanisms) to speed up economic and social development. In this process the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, continue to play a (?leading) role by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism [words indistinct] the building of a socialist society.

Accordingly, we wish your party's militants and all the Soviet people many successes in the fulfillment of the [words indistinct] tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. We are pleased with the victories and gains already attained by your people, which constitute a valuable heritage for all progressive humanity. We are also pleased with the dynamism that characterizes our relations which have contributed toward the strengthening of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments.

I take this opportunity to reiterate the unwavering solidarity of the Angolan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, with the brotherly people of the USSR and the CPSU, and our highest appreciation for the efforts that have been made toward disarmament, detente in international relations, world peace, and security and social progress aspired to by all peoples of the world.

Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, accept my best wishes of health and social well-being for you, and progress and prosperity for the Soviet people.

With high consideration,

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

Dos Santos Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano

MB061726 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Message of congratulations from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Joaquim Alberto Chissano on the occasion of his election as president of Mozambique and chairman of the Frelimo Party; date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and on my own behalf, I would like to send my warmest congratulations on your election as chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and I would like to express our great satisfaction an the trust placed in you by the Frelimo Party by choosing you to lead Mozambique's democratic and popular revolution in one of the most difficult moments of its history. The fighting traditions of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people, embodied for many years by the unforgettable Comrade Samora Machel with a spirit of sacrifice and sagacity, have now found in you a suitable successor. Your qualities as a fearless fighter for freedom and social justice for the peoples have always been characterized by the diligence and knowledge you have shown in the implementation of the difficult tasks entrusted to you. This is a solid guarantee that under your leadership the People's Republic of Mozambique and its people will triumph in the war against the armed bandits, in the economic recovery of your country, and in the construction of a new society.

I also want to express our unwavering solidarity, fully aware that the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments will be strengthened even more in the common struggle for freedom, peace, and social progress in southern Africa and in the world. Please accept, dear Comrade President, our wishes of success in carrying out your noble and difficult task.

With high and fraternal consideration,

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

Hungarian Officials Sign Accord at End of Visit

MB052010 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, granted an audience early this evening to Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is in our country heading a delegation to the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission talks. The audience was attended by Pedro Castro Van-Dunem Loy, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, and by other members of the party and government.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed [words indistinct] to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Words indistinct] a bilateral agreement was signed by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of external relations, and by Laszlo Marothy, cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission, on behalf of Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation, which leaves Angola today, has discussed with Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, who is also cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission, the main issues concerning the economic ties between the two countries. On the occasion, both parties expressed the wish to contribute even more for the strengthening of the bilateral relations.

BOTSWANA

Masire Greets Gorbachev on USSR Anniversary

MB071644 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has congratulated the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message, addressed to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, reads: I am pleased on behalf of the Government and people of Botswana and on my own behalf to extend to the brotherly people of the Soviet Union our warmest congratulations and best wishes. The message further says that Botswana greatly admired the successes the Soviet Union has scored in socioeconomic development since the revolution.

Dr Masire also says in the message that Botswana appreciates the contribution the Soviet Union has made and continues to make to promote peace and security among nations. The message concludes: I take this opportunity to reaffirm to you our desire to further strengthen the good relations that so happily exist between our two countries.

LESOTHO

Soviet Envoy, King Hope for Greater Cooperation

MB071346 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr V. Gavrioushkin, says there are many ways to make the Soviet-Lesotho cooperation more fruitful. He was speaking in Maseru last night on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Mr Gavrioushkin said the occasion, observed exactly 3 years since the Soviet Union opened its embassy in Lesotho, started a new chapter in Soviet-Lesotho relations, which, he added, were characterized by their sincerity, equality, and noninterference in each other's affairs. The ambassador expressed his country's commitment to curbing the arms race and strengthening international peace and security.

Speaking at the same occasion, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II reiterated Lesotho's commitment to the principles of nonalignment and of peaceful coexistence with the basis of mutual respect of each other's national sovereignty, peace, and international cooperation. He added that Lesotho's presence at the occasion was testimony to a desire to see the ties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union grow from strength to strength for mutual benefit of the two countries. He congratulated the Soviet Union and Soviet people for outstanding achievements in all sorts of human endeavor.

MALAWI

Coup Plot Allegations Called 'Great Shock'

MB081342 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Zimbabwe has reacted to South African claims of documents that Harare and Maputo planned to overthrow the Malawi Government. The country's information, posts, and telecommunications minister, Nathan Shamuyarira, says the documents are forgeries, and he labels the South African allegations an unmitigated pack of lies. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, the official Malawian news agency says the reports of the planned attack come as a great shock. It dismissed allegations from the Frontline States that it supports the rebel Mozambican National Resistance Movement.

Mozambique, Zimbabwe Apologize for Attacks

MB070949 Dakar PANA in English 0922 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Lilongwe (MANA/PANA) — Malawi has received a formal apology from the Mozambican authorities for the ransacking of its Maputo embassy by violent demonstrators in the Mozambican capital official sources said yesterday. The sources at capital [word indistinct], Malawi's new hilltop seat of government, told MANA that the Mozambique Government expressed deep shock for the incident which saw the demonstrators break into the Malawi Embassy in Maputo and broke all furniture inside the chancery and burned the Malawi flag.

According to the sources, Mozambique told Malawi that a few bad elements had (?joined) the students (demonstrators) who had planned a peaceful demonstration but were provoked and incited to act violently and riotously.

The same sources also said that Zimbabwe had also apologised to Malawi for the violent conduct of its citizens who burned an Air Malawi office and damaged the Malawi High Commission in Harare last month.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Denies RSA Ties; Claims Beira Corridor Cut

AU081902 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 8 (AFP) — Mozambican rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama on Saturday denied that his National Resistance Movement, or Renamo, was being aided by South Africa.

Meanwhile Renamo also claimed to have cut a vital trade link between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican coast on Saturday.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, Mr. Dhlakama said that South Africa was "in no way involved in the Mozambican civil war," and that Renamo was now "self-sufficient inside the country."

The Renamo leader expressed concern at a recent statement by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, in which Mr. Crocker reportedly said that South Africa was aiding Renamo in its fight against the ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique.

Mr. Crocker "tells his government he likes Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], and at the same time accuses South Africa of helping Renamo," Mr. Dhlakama said.

"With such false information he deceives everybody."

In another statement released here, Renamo said its forces had killed 107 government troops, 131 Zimbabwean soldiers and 13 Cubans in attacks since last Tuesday in three Mozambican provinces.

The rebels claimed to have cut the strategic Beira corridor — which links landlocked Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean via Mozambique — at four points on Saturday.

The route, consisting of a road, a railway and an oil pipeline, is heavily protected by Zimbabwean troops.

The Renamo statement said it had been cut at Dondo, Tica, Maforca and Bandula, all in Manica Province.

Renamo also said it had shelled the Zimbabweans' headquarters in the Manica Province town of Chiomoio on Thursday.

'Bandits' From Malawi Said To Attack Border Town

MB091543 Daka PANA in English 1520 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 9 Nov (AIM/PANA) — An official Mozambican Government source told AIM today that bandit gangs infiltrating from Malawi have attacked the town of Ulongue, capital of the fertile District of Angonia in the north-western Province of Tete. The attack began yesterday at about 06.00 local time (04.00 GMT). The spokesman did not specify how many bandits had infiltrated into Angonia from Malawi. Ulongue is just 20 km from Malawi's western border with Mozambique.

Several localities in the Provinces of Tete and Zambezia have come under MNR bandit attack after the large-scale bandit invasion from Malawian soil which began at the end of September.

Malawi Security Commission Could Be Activated

MB071937 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The *Mozambique Information Agency* today learned that efforts are being made to bring into operation the Mozambique-Malawi Joint Security Commission. This commission was established after a meeting of Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe with Malawi's life president, Kamuzu Banda, in Blantyre on 11 September.

RSA Delegation Arrives for Talks on Black Box

MB101100 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] A South African delegation arrived in Maputo this morning to take part in the activities of the international commission of inquiry on the plane accident that killed President Samora Machel. A Mozambican official said that the South African delegation will join the Mozambican and Soviet sides. The same source said that the three sides will discuss a plan to decode the black boxes of the presidential aircraft which crashed in the South African territory on 19 October.

President Chissano Speaks on Building Socialism

MB071900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at a meeting with representatives of grass roots, social, and professional organizations and the Mozambique Children's Organization to mark his appointment as chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Maputo on 7 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted on the importance of children and the people as a whole and difficult living conditions throughout the country] We are still encountering a number of obstacles and we are unable to move at the appropriate speed to reach socialism at an early stage. [passage omitted comparing progress of socialism to path of a train and ship] All our people want socialism. It is not only the militants. [applause]

There are no religious or nonreligious people, tribes, or regions who do not want socialism in our country. We all want socialism and that is why we are going to build it. We are not copying anyone. It is the conditions in our country and the conditions of struggle that show to us that way, that target, that goal. The socialism we are building here is not against anybody.

It is not against any other country or nation, but rather for the well-being of our people. [applause] Should our people one day decide to travel along another path because it will fulfill their interests, then the people will certainly act accordingly. However, at the present moment and throughout all these years of struggle we have become even more convinced that it is necessary to build socialism now more than ever before.

I would, therefore, like to thank you for coming to greet me. We shall continue our dialogue because we must find the details of those principles through practical work. Accordingly, we shall deal with each one of the subjects and will work together for development. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues;" repeated three times]. Thank you. [applause]

Chissano Greets Gorbachev on USSR Anniversary

MB071114 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano today sent a message of congratulations to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of another anniversary of the triumph of the October Revolution in the USSR. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the result of the just heroic struggle of the Soviet people against exploitation and humiliation, is today a valuable source of inspiration for all peace-loving peoples, as well as all peoples fighting for liberty, equality, democracy, and justice, the message from Joaquim Chissano, chairman of Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, notes. It adds that the Mozambican people associate themselves with the Soviet people in the celebrations of 7 October despite their deep grief for the tragic and untimely death of President Samora Machel.

Joaquim Chissano also says in his message that our determination to pursue and realize the noble ideals of peace, progress, and socialism for which Samora Machel fought and died implies the need to give priority to the strengthening of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and fruitful cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, always our allies.

NAMIBIA

RSA Government Said Seeking New Council Chairman

MB070914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 7 SAPA — South Africa instructed the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government to replace the chairman of the territory's Constitutional Council, *The Namibian* newspaper reported today. It quoted sources close to the government as saying this message was conveyed to the SWA/Namibian Cabinet in Pretoria on Tuesday in discussions with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan.

The sources said the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, felt that Mr Justice Hiemstra had moved away from the entrenchment of minority rights in the territory's proposed constitution. For that reason Mr Botha wanted him removed from his position.

The situation that Mr Justice Hiemstra should be replaced by the administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar, had also changed. Mr Pienaar himself was not in favour of the move as any constitution drafted under his chairmanship would be seen as a South African blueprint, the report said. Instead, Mr Pienaar had accepted a mandate at this week's Pretoria meeting to try to draw political parties outside the transitional government into the Constitutional Council. The SWA/Namibian Transitional Government had to report back to the South African Government before the end of the year, the report said.

In an editorial, *The Namibian* linked Mr Botha's insistence on the "protection of minority rights to a possible right-wing back lash if a general election was called in South Africa next year.

The newspaper published excerpts from the constitution drafted under the chairmanship of Mr Justice V. Hiemstra. The judge announced earlier this week a draft constitution was complete and would be discussed clause by clause in a full session of the Constitutional Council on November 17. A revised draft would be made available to the public after that date.

The draft constitution provides for a president as the head of state and a prime minister to lead the executive. The legislature would consist of a senate and a national assembly. The constitution provides for the establishment of the "Republic of Namibia" with Afrikaans and English as the official languages, and the official coat of arms would carry the wording "Semper Pro Libertate (Always for Liberty)." The national anthem would be "Das Suedwesterlied ["The Southwest Song"]."

A constitutional court was envisaged to supervise the entrenchment of a bill of fundamental rights which could be waived in certain circumstances. "Whoever advocates violence or abuses freedom of expression and opinion, in particular freedom of the press, freedom of education, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and privacy of posts and telecommunications to combat the free democratic basic order, shall forfeit these fundamental rights," the report said.

It was not clear whether the draft constitution would be adopted as an independence constitution for SWA/Namibia or whether it would be used as a document for further negotiation between the transitional government and other interested parties in the dispute over the territory.

Nujoma Interviewed on Progress of Armed Struggle

MB071406 Dakar PANA in English 1400 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Dakar, 7 Nov (PANA) — The SWAPO president, Mr Sam Nujoma has said 40 per cent of the whites in Namibia have fled as a result of insecurity caused by the escalation of the armed struggle by SWAPO.

In an interview with the Voice of Namibia radio in Luanda released to PANA, the SWAPO leader said the morale among the white settlers in Namibia was so low that many have abandoned their farms as the war spreads. The racist regime has resorted to giving loans to black Namibians to purchase farms in violation of their own laws.

He said the economy of Namibia had radically declined as local business and international capital feel insecure to invest in the war-torn country.

Reacting to charges that SWAPO is militarily weak because it cannot claim possession of liberated zones despite waging war over the past 20 years, President Nujoma said, liberated territories were not the only indicators of the advance of an armed liberation struggle.

He cited the examples of Algeria and South Yemen where the nationalists created conditions which made the French and British colonialists to surrender adding that racist South Africa has been forced to spend three million dollars a day to sustain its army of occupation and its illegal colonial apparatus in Namibia. It has had to deploy over 100,000 troops, beefed up by mercenaries and local conscripts in order to contain the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), said Nujoma.

We are sure that the pressure of the armed struggle, the burden of financial and manpower requirements will sooner or later compel racist South Africa to surrender power to the Namibian people, he said.

The war in Namibia, the SWAPO leader said is exerting enormous pressure on the Boers in terms of manpower and finance. It is taxing the morale of whites who now prefer to identify themselves with SWAPO since they no longer see the racist army of occupation as their protector. It is undermining the foundation of the colonial economy which has radically declined over the past 12 years.

He pointed out that apartheid President P.W. Botha in March this year admitted that his white soldiers were no longer in a position to carry out their war of repression in Namibia and asked his bantustan puppets for black recruits to be sent to Namibia. The Venda bantustan responded by sending 350 soldiers whose commander was eliminated by PLAN combatants on arrival in Namibia.

President Nujoma said the war has extended the zone of defence for the racist regime, stretching from the Indian to the Atlantic Oceans and imposing heavy demands on the regime to deploy more troops at a time when it faces internal crisis and the heroic resistance by the people of South Africa.

President Nujoma further said that the illegal regime and the transnational corporations were finding it difficult citing to exploit new minerals, citing because of the insecurity created by the war of liberation the gold in Usakos, in central-western Namibia and gas in the south-west and oil in Etashi Pan in northern Namibia. [sentence as received]

We are quite confident in the protracted armed liberation struggle which we are prepared to wage for another 20 years if need be, to liberate our motherland and achieve genuine freedom and independence, he said.

The president added that the Namibian people were aware that the Boers will never give up and that Namibia's independence cannot be won on a silver plate and of the need to carry on with the armed struggle with intensity till final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Documents, Protest Notes Sent to Maputo, Harare

MB080926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today reacted to reports from Maputo that the Mozambican Government had not received a copy of the documentation which indicated that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had planned to destabilise Malawi.

Mr Botha confirmed in Pretoria the relevant document together with a note of protest were delivered yesterday at 5.45 pm to the Mozambican deputy minister of transport Mr R. Lousa, by Mr Colin Paterson, the South African trade representative in Maputo.

Mr Paterson was requested to deliver the document to Mr Lousa since other ministers of the Mozambican Government were not available.

Mr Botha also confirmed that the same documents together with a note of protest were delivered yesterday at 8 am to the Zimbabwean deputy secretary of commerce by the South African trade representative in Harare.

Commentary on 'Plotting' Against Malawi

MB100525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Destablization has long been an ugly facet of the everyday situation in southern Africa. Now a new element has been identified in the destabilization syndrome that is both alarming and fraught with danger insofar as the future stability of the subcontinent is concerned.

That new element is the plotting by sovereign governments to overthrow another sovereign government.

President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi has, over the past 22 years, constructed a solid foundation of political stability and steady economic advancement on which his country can build her future. He has been a statesman of stature and vision who has been a moderating influence in a volatile subcontinent. In the process he has incurred the enmity of radical and Marxist rulers in neighboring states. Last month, President Samora Machel, using as a pretext Dr Banda's supposed suuport for the Mozambican liberation movement, decided to depose his brother head of state. He sought, and obtained, the support of the prime minister of Zimbabwe for the conspiracy against Dr Banda.

Also involved in the conspiracy were the Governments of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Soviet Union, with surrogates from Cuba and other communist countries, has for many years been the chief external destabilizer in southern Africa. Apart from the injection of tens of thousands of mercenary troops into the subcontinent, the communist bloc has flooded the region with sophisticated weapons of war.

These weapons of war are in Mozambique and other countries ostensibily for defensive purposes. But their potential for aggressive purposes has now been dramatically illustrated, as has been the stark reality of just what destabilization by communist powers through political and military penetration of southern Africa means. This reality is that African governments are willing to use sophisticated communist weaponry to overthrow a brother African government.

This willingness is in direct conflict with the pronouncements of the late President Machel, inter alia at the time of the signing of the Nkomati accord 2 1/2 years ago. At Nkomati he solemnly declared that he would strictly respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, sovereign equality, political independence, and inviolability of the borders of all states. The solemn commitment was, in the first place, a pledge to South Africa but the letter and the spirit of the commitment was such as to include all states, including Malawi.

Any departure from that commitment could unleash a chain reaction that could engulf the whole of southern Africa in conflict. Adherence to the commitment, on the other hand, would put the subcontinent on the road to stability, peace, and progress. It can but be hoped that the Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe will return to that road in sincerity and integrity.

SADF Says Crash Allegations 'Propaganda Campaign'

MB071748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 7, SAPA — The South African Defence Force said today allegations that South Africa was responsible for the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique were "an orchestrated propaganda campaign."

The SADF also warned in a statement that while Pretoria wanted peaceful coexistence with its neighbours, it would not tolerate "terrorist attacks launched from" those states.

A number of African countries, including Zambia and Zimbabwe, have linked South Africa to Mr Machel's death in a plane crash in South African territory last month.

"It is obvious to any objective observer that since the death of Mr Samora Machel there has been an increased, orchestrated propaganda campaign conducted against South Africa," the statement said.

"It is equally obvious that as the truth about the accident in which Mr Machel died becomes known, the intensity of these allegations has increased and will continue to do so.

"This campaign is obviously aimed at diverting attention away from the fact that many of these states made claims about the accident which are now proving to be an embarrassment to them," it said.

The SADF said "the hysterical ranting over the last few years about South Africa's alleged destabilisation policies in the region is now blatantly a case of the kettle calling the pot black, bearing in mind the document released (yesterday) by the minister of foreign affairs which clearly shows that the Governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique plotted the overthrow of the Government of Malawi."

Yesterday Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha disclosed a joint Zimbabwe-Mozambican plot to overthrow the Malawi Government. The evidence of the plot was revealed in a document found at the crash site of Mr Machel's presidential plane.

"In contrast to this consipiracy South Africa's position as far as its neighbours is concerned has been repeatedly stated at the highest level of government. South Africa actively wishes to live in peace and harmony with its neighbours and has even gone so far as to offer to sign nonaggression agreements with all these states. These offers have been repeatedly ignored.

"South Africa on the other hand, is also on record that it will not tolerate terrorist attacks launched from these neighbouring states who actively support and accomodate organisations like the ANC and SWAPO who indiscriminately kill and maim innocent South Africans in the name of liberation.

"It is ironic that Zimbabwe and other states which claim to have such a high regard for Mr Machel, should now resort to exploiting his death for cheap propaganda. Some of these states have gone further by calling on the Soivet Union for weaponry. Zimbabwe even sent a delegation to Moscow to ask for assistance. To date the Russians have only provided these states with bullets, while what they really need is bread.

"The Defence Force predicts that this kind of propaganda will continue and increase as more and more Soviet puppet states in the region decide to climb onto this tragic bandwagon."

Limpet Mines Explode at PUTCO Offices in Soweto

MB100859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 10, SAPA — Two PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] ticket sales offices in Soweto were devastated by limpet mines last night and early this morning.

No one was injured in the blasts, but damage worth R5000 was caused to each office when windows, doors and tiles were smashed, a PUTCO spokeswoman said today.

The first explosion went off at 10.20pm last night at the Baragwanath depot in Soweto and the second at 2.30am this morning at the Ikwezi depot in Mofolo North.

The spokeswoman said four of its buses were hijacked and 150 bus windows were smashed this weekend.

The Bureau for Information said the mines were of Soviet origin.

The spokeswoman could not say whether the incidents were caused by a 17.5 per cent increase in bus fares, or the shooting last week of an 11-year-old boy allegedly by men in a PUTCO bus. She said the shooting incident was still being investigated by the company.

Union Claims 4 Striking Kinross Miners Injured

MB071415 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 7, SAPA — More than 6000 mineworkers went on strike last night at Kinross gold mine, near Evander, after mine management refused to address workers' grievances, a statement from the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] said today.

Earlier today, Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation], the mine's owners, said that about 70 per cent of the workforce, or about 5500 miners, had stopped work last night and today.

The NUM statement said workers were demanding the reinstatement of Mr Eric Vala, a shaft steward, and NUM's regional chairman for the Secunda region.

"Four workers have been injured by a violent mine security attack last night," NUM said.

Mr Vala's dismissal "is part of an orchestrated attack by Gencor against union leadership in the area," the union said.

Mr Vala's dismissal arises out of a memorial service for miners who died in a fire at the mine in Spetember and NUM says Mr Vala is being victimised by management because of his union activities on the mine.

The union said it was meeting mine management and a further statement would be issued later.

GM Dismisses 567 Demonstrating Employees

MB070815 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 7 SAPA — A total of 504 employees were dismissed from the General Motors plant at Kempston Road and 63 employees from its Aloes plant after refusing to end a sit-in at the plants this week, GMT said in a statement to SAPA today.

"After repeated efforts to get striking workers to leave General Motors premises in Port Elizabeth, Mr R.A. White, GM's managing director, issued an instruction that workers participating in the strike must vacate the premises by 3:45pm on Wednesday," the statement said. "At approximately 3:50pm, Mr B.A. Oberholster, the company's plant protection manager, was directed to repeat the instruction to the employees concerned. This he did by addressing them in the cafeteria where they were assembled." Those instructions were again ignored, the GM statement said.

At approximately 10.15pm, Mr Oberholster reissued the instruction and told the employees that if they continued to ignore his instructions they would be dismissed. The employees were given a further 15 minutes to enable them to comply, GM said. This they failed to do and Mr Oberholster, acting on the instructions of the managing director, notified the employees that they were dismissed.

Employees at the company's Aloes complex were handled in a similar manner by the plant protection officer at Aloes and at all times on the instructions of Mr White, the statement said. GM said a further statement would be issued later today.

Workers Resolve To Return

MB072042 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1958 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 7, SAPA — A mass meeting of about 1000 General Motors workers today unanimously resolved to return to the company's Kempston Road plant in Port Elizabeth early on Monday morning to "start where we ended off on Wednesday."

The decision followed confirmation by GM management that it has sacked the 567 workers who sustained a six-day sit-in of the company's plants until removed by police on Wednesday night.

At today's meeting workers threw their identity badges onto the stage pledging solidarity with the sit-in strikers who were obliged to hand in their badges to GM security personnel as they left the plant on Wednesday night. Two carrier bags of badges were collected.

After several hours spent discussing Wednesday's incidents, workers at the meeting in the Dorothy Jansen Hall in Schauderville adopted the resolution read out by the national secretary of the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, Mr Freddie Sauls.

They resolved that workers from both plants "go to the Kempston Road plant on Monday at 6.45 with no badges and enter the plant."

Mr Sauls said they would then "start where we ended off on Wednesday."

The vote was the culmination of a hectic week in GM's labour relations history, and coincided with the launch of the company's new Monza car, on which its future hinges.

The strike arose due to worker uncertainty about their future, following the announcement that GM was to withdraw from South Africa and sell out to a local managment consortium headed by former GMSA boss, Mr Bob Price.

Mr Price paid a fleeting visit to the strike-struck plant this week, during which he had a brief meeting with union representatives. No progress was made in resolving the dispute.

Yesterday, the two major demands of the striking workers — for severance pay and repayment of pension contributions — were referred to arbitration following an industrial council hearing in Port Elizabeth.

Today's meeting was characterised by the high profile of community organisations such as the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation [PEWO] and the General Motors Workers Support Group.

A PEWO spokesman stressed the importance of the fact that African and coloured workers were united in the strike.

The meeting was punctuated with freedom songs and cries of "Viva!" and "Amandla" [power]. It opened with "Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika" ["God Bless Africa"] and a prayer.

Plants To Be Closed 10 Nov

MB081233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 8, SAPA — The management of General Motors has withdrawn the notification that the plant will be open for normal production on Monday.

In a statement to SAPA today the motor company said it had not heard from the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union concerning resolutions passed at a mass meeting yesterday.

The statement from GM said that the plants at both the Kempston Road and Aloes complexes will be closed for normal production on Monday.

The GM statement said that the company has "taken this decision reluctantly" but under the circumstances it has no choice.

GM said in its opinion "the options for a speedy resolution to the current situation rests clearly with the union."

WEEKLY MAIL 7-13 Nov 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB081027 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Nov 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 149th day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the number or names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations. A Detainees Parents' Support Committee representative, Dr Max Coleman, said that at least 20,000 people had been detained under the regulations and the number was continuing to rise. This is in addition to the well over 3,000 people detained under the previous Emergency regulations and under the South African and "homelands" security legislation, he said.

Hangings

By mid-October, 82 people had been hanged in South Africa since the beginning of the year. Sixty-three of these were classified black, 16 coloured, two white and one Indian. A further 209 prisoners were waiting in death row by mid-October. These figures do not include those hanged or awaiting execution in the "independent homelands," all of which have the death penalty. In Bophuthatswana, for example, 16 men have been hanged since the beginning of the year and a further 21 are awaiting execution on death row at the Rooigrond Central Prison in Bophuthatswana.

Between 1969 and October 1986 a total of 1,536 people were hanged in Pretoria Central Prison, 1,014 of them since 1978. Over the last four years there has been a steady increase in the number of people hanged. In 1983, 90 people were hanged, in 1984, 115 and last year 137 people were hanged. Of those hanged last year, 95 were classified black, 27 coloured and five white.

No white has yet been hanged for the rape of a black person and only six whites have been hanged for the murder of blacks, while blacks convicted of murder or rape of whites are usually executed, Prof John Dugard said in his book *Human Rights and the South African Legal Order*. Between 1963 and 1985, 288 whites were convicted of raping blacks, against 844 blacks convicted of raping whites. No white rapists were sentenced to death against 121 black rapists who were.

Over the last 10 years, eight African National Congress guerrillas have been executed, all of whom were black. Since World War II, only two white political prisoners have been sentenced to death. Ossewabrandwag leader and Nazi sympathiser, Robey Leibrandt, had his death sentence reprieved shortly after the National Party came to power, and African Resistance Movement member, John Harris, was executed in 1963.

In 1981 it was said in parliament that South Africa hangs more people, for a wider variety of crimes, than any other Western country.

Prisoner of Conscience

Janet Cherry, 25, Port Elizabeth End Conscription Campaign [PE ECC] leader, was detained under the Emergency regulations on August 21 and is still being held.

Cherry first became politically active seven years ago, shortly after matriculating at Rustenburg Girls' High School in Cape Town. As a first year student at the University of Cape Town [UCT] she became active in the Student Representative Council [SRC] Wages Commission and in the General Workers' Union Advice Bureau. She also worked as a volunteer literacy teacher for the Adult Learning Project and played a central role in support committees for the 1980 meat strike and the 1981 Wilson Rowntree's strike. She also wrote for several student newspapers and served on the Arts Students' Council. In 1981 she coordinated the Wages Commission and was elected to the UCT SRC. The following year, after graduating with a BA, she was elected National Union of SA Students [NUSAS] Secretary-General and worked full-time for NUSAS in 1983.

Over the last three years Cherry has worked as a literacy teacher for the Adult Learning Project in Port Elizabeth. In 1984 she was elected chairperson of the United Democratic Front [UDF] Port Elizabeth Area Committee and has served on the UDF regional and national general councils and on several UDF sub-committees.

She is also an active member of the Black Sash. Together with Molly Blackburn she helped found the PC ECC in December 1984 and was elected its chairperson, a position she still holds. She has also served on the ECC national committee and has represented ECC internationally.

Since arriving in Port Elizabeth she has faced a series of "right-wing" attacks. Two years ago she was hospitalised after a rock was thrown through her windscreen while she was driving. She has been assaulted by white thugs in the street, on two occasions her car has been firebombed outside her house and her tyres have often been slashed or over-inflated. Her house and office have regularly been raided by the security police and at the start of the State of Emergency her office was broken into and all her literacy files were removed. She has also received several death threats.

Cherry was detained briefly in August 1984 at the time of the tricameral elections. In July 1985 she was held in solitary confinement for three weeks under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. In March this year she was arrested, held for two days

and released without charge hours before she was due to represent the ECC at a conference in France. She nevertheless attended the conference. Nearly three months ago she was detained in Cape Town and is currently being held in solitary confinement at Louis le Grange Square in Port Elizabeth, where she is the only white woman political detainee.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Penthouse Psychographics (Frank Donegan); *Gazelle* Vol 2 No 2 (Viclen Promotions, Turffontein); *The Damnation Game* (Clive Barker); *The President's Son* (Krandall Kraus); Poster No 38 of nude girl (not stated). **Unbanned**

Apartheid (George Ernest Spencer); *Terror in Tete* (International Defence and Aid Fund, London); *Bright Father* (Robert Wilder); *A Healthy Grave* (James Kantor); *Assignment: Angelina* (Edward S. Aarons) and *Engels* (David Mclellan — unbanned for both possession and distribution)

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

8 Nov Report Issued

MB081011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA — Here is the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period 6am yesterday to 6am this morning.

"The overwhelming majority of unrest related incidents during the above period occurred in Soweto, where approximately 70 per cent of the incidents consisted of stone-throwing. In a few cases, also in Soweto, the tyres of busses were cut, causing damage. In Orlando a private home was petrol bombed by blacks at 16h00 on 7 November, causing extensive damage.

"In Kathlehong black residential area, Germiston, on the east Rand, approximately 30 black men threw stones at a delivery vehicle at 12h05 on 7 November. A white man was slightly injured in this incident.

"The private home of a member of the security forces was stoned by approximately 50 blacks in Ditlhaxe black residential area in Koffiefontein, OFS [Orange Free State]. Only slight damage was caused and 9 black men were arrested in connection with this incident.

"In Tinus black residential area near Fort Beufort, Eastern Province, approximately 100 blacks who erected a road block were dispersed with tear smoke by the security forces.

9 Nov Report Issued

MB090949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 9 SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 06h00 8 Nov to 06h00 9 Nov:

"A low number of unrest-related incidents was reported during the above period, most of which again occurred in Soweto. With the exception of one incident, all other cases were stone-throwings, when buses and one SA police-vehicle were stoned. Damage was relatively slight.

"In the other incident, black youths fired ten rounds with an unidentified caliber fire arm at the municipal police, who returned the fire with seven rounds. No injuries or deaths were reported and nobody was arrested.

"In Kathlehong, Germiston, black youths threw a petrol bomb at a school, causing slight damage. Nobody has been arrested yet.

"An unknown number of blacks in Chesterville black residential area, Durban, murdered a black man, over 18 years old, by setting a tyre round his neck alight. Nobody has been arrested yet but the investigation continues.

"In Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, approximately 300 blacks were dispersed with tear smoke by the security forces after they had refused to heed a warning. Five persons were arrested."

10 Nov Report Issued

MB100933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0930 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 10, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 06h00 (9 Nov) to 06h00 (10 Nov):

"About 50 black persons threw stones at a security force patrol in Soweto yesterday. The patrol warded off the attack with birdshot killing one black man. No arrests were made.

"In two separate incidents Soviet-made limpet-mines exploded at PUTCO [Public Unility Trnasport Corporation] ticket-offices in Soweto. The first incident occurred yesterday at Diepkloof shattering all the windows and damaging the door of the building. The second incident occurred early this morning at Ikwezi, Mofolo North shattering windows of the ticket office as well as those of surrounding houses. No-one was injured in these explosions. No arrests were made.

"At Umlazi (Durban) a group of black persons threw a petrol bomb at a private home yesterday, slightly injuring a 2-year-old black girl and a 3-year-old black boy. Damage to the house was negligible and no arrests were made.

"A few incidents of stone throwing at PUTCO buses occurred in Soweto yesterday, causing little damage. No arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB080702 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on U.S. 'Punishment' of RSA

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 7 November says "it doesn't really matter if the Democrats are in

a better position to bash us next year. If the American Congress is in favour of tougher sanctions, as it will be, we will be hammered." The paper "cannot see what the Americans are achieving by their policy of punishing South Africa with sanctions and forcing their companies to withdraw" since the country will not be forced "to its knees." Also, an "impoverished South Africa in the grip of unrest and facing insurrection will not be amenable to American pressures or persuasion about its domestic policies." *The Citizen* does not believe that the U.S. "will be able to live without South African minerals if an ANC regime is installed." "The Black radicals despise the Yanks for trying, via American grants, bursaries and other forms of largesse, to buy their future here. The Whites in growing numbers are beginning to hate the Yanks for trying to break this country economically. Many Blacks and many Whites will therefore be pleased to see the back of them."

THE STAR: Machel Crash 'Political Time-Bomb'

"The crash of President Machel's aircraft on October 19 is proving to be a political time-bomb," says Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 November in a page 8 editorial. "Up to now most of the reaction to the crash has been emotional, casting logic to the winds and making assumptions unsupported by a shred of hard evidence." The paper believes that Machel's death "crystallises anti-South Africanism." It says determining the cause of the crash has become secondary and now the only way South Africa's enemies will accept the finding is if it points to what they want to believe: "That South Africa brought down the aircraft," and "if the evidence shows that South Africa was not responsible for the crash — as objective foreign observers believe — the hostility already generated will be unabated." "Southern African leaders who are not hellbent on setting off the explosion will have to tread carefully round the time-bomb."

BUSINESS DAY on Economic 'Over-Optimism'

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 7 November says in a page 6 editorial that there is "danger in over-optimism" in the economy. "While the export sector has picked up, unemployment is on the rise, pay increases did not keep pace with the inflation rate, currently touching 20 percent with little prospect of falling, and the chance of a significant tax cut is nothing short of remote." *Business Day* believes that "the very high level of under-utilised capacity in the economy," and the "confidence" factor will "discourage the prospect of the rise in consumer spending." "There is little doubt that tough times are ahead, in terms of internal turbulence and on the sanctions front, particularly after the Democratic victory in the US Senate elections."

Bill of Rights Needed Urgently

On the same page John Battersby writes from London: "Could an entrenched bill of rights be the instrument to break the political stalemate in SA and take the country across the Rubicon to a post-apartheid society?" Battersby says this question formed the theme of an address by South African lawyer Sydney Kentridge who delivered the John Foster memorial lecture at the University College of London this week. Battersby believes that the delay in creating a bill of rights is the "stalemate in black-white relations and the lack of effective channels for negotiation and consultation which would be necessary to arrive at a mutually acceptable bill of rights." Kentridge says that " 'many black political thinkers — and not merely Marxists — regard the major problem of SA as poverty and economic inequality to be redressed, not by a bill of rights, but by means of a redistribution of wealth, possibly in the form of a nationalisation of major industries.' " Kentridge also says that the growing popularity among whites for a bill of rights is matched by a growing suspicion among blacks, who interpret the belated concern with a bill of rights as that of a group "whose time was running out and wanted to protect its existing privileges." However, Kentridge also warns against equating these suspicions with rejection of a bill of rights and notes that the ANC does not appear to exclude a bill of rights from its thinking. He points out the "urgency of the need for a bill of rights before — rather than after — a transfer of power."

THE STAR on Transition to 'New Order'

"South Africa is moving inexorably to a new order," says the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 November . "Power is what it is all about. The irony is that both those who must forfeit power and those who desire it will find change difficult. It is in the hands of whites and blacks to determine how difficult the transition will be." The paper says that whites must "forswear all oppressive measures" and blacks must "seek to offer reciprocal assurances." "One of the greatest obstacles to national reconciliation is the whites' concern for the future in South Africa. Black radicals sometimes lose sight of this natural fear in their pursuit of full citizenship."

Academic Freedom Defense 'Inappropriate'

Dr R. J. Rayner, senior research officer at the Bernard Price Institute for Paleontological Research, and Dr C.J. Masters of the University of the Witwatersrand, ask in the guest column on the same page whether " 'academic freedom' " is "worthy" of defence. Rayner and Masters say that "quite simply, academic freedom demands equality of access to the facilities of the educational system," and education in South Africa is "blatantly unequal and, in most cases, academic freedom is a poor defence of privilege: Why defend the right of access of a minority, when so much talent and potential goes unrealised?" They say that "in stifling the monster of apartheid we must take care to protect the embryonic nation that is struggling to be born. It, therefore, appears that a total boycott of the South African education system is as wrong as no boycott at all. What we have suggested is a system to identify opponents of apartheid within South Africa based on a signed declaration that echoes the aspirations of the Freedom Charter" which will imply the "implementation of selective sanctions against those who support the principles of apartheid. We feel that vehement defence of academic freedom is inappropriate in South Africa."

WEEKLY MAIL: Reshuffle To Still 'Anxiety'

On page 9 of the Johannesburg *Weekly Mail* in English on November 7-13, Patrick Laurence says the "surprise recall to the cabinet of former Vice President Alwyn Schlebusch, as Minister in the President's office, will strengthen Botha's position and almost certainly prolong his stay as President." Laurence also believes that the recall of Schlebusch "enables Botha to enlist the aid of a trusted colleague without favouring any of the main contenders to succeed him: F.W. de Klerk (National Education), Chris Heunis (Constitutional Development), Gerrit Viljoen (Education and Training and Development) or Pik Botha (Foreign Affairs)." Also, doubling the number of deputy ministers creates

"patronage for P.W. Botha to dispense to MPs nervously looking over their right shoulders at the vociferous ultra-rightists clamouring for a general election. With 10 more posts at the penultimate tier of the hierarchy, Botha may be able to still their anxiety with the promise or actuality of reward." Laurence says the cabinet changes "do not reflect a change in the NP's [National Party] place on the ideological spectrum so much as a consolidation of its centrist position in the white community. They further signify the increasing number of English-speaking voters who back the NP — more than a third — and the NP's hopes of capturing still more as the New Republic Party stumbles to its political death."

SOWETAN on Black Education Disruption

"While it is obvious that there has been a serious disruption of classes in many areas, we believe there are thousands of children innocently caught in the cycle of a politically motivated plan to disrupt black education," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 7 November. The paper hopes that the Department of Education and Training will not close down 40 of the schools in the area. "Rather than taking such dramatic action we believe the Government should study and perhaps better understand the problems that have caused the disruption of schools under its jurisdiction."

Reshuffle to Stave Off Right-Wing Bite

The "Joe's Burg" column on page 6 says that the cabinet reshuffle has allowed for those people "treading on the State President's toes" to "get the chop." The columnist explains the appointment of a greater number of deputy ministers saying: "If there is an election tomorrow, the right-wing may just bite deeper. So to counter this possibility, you must give these guys in the platteland [country districts] some say in government." "I have yet to see another rationalisation process that entailed employing more people, instead of fewer people. But again, that's the way government works."

BEELD: Renamo Ghastly Embarrassment

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 7 November says Renamo has become a "ghastly embarrassment which has damaged South Africa's good name and credibility. And together with it the name of Dr Banda of Malawi." *Beeld* believes that there can be no permanent advantage for South Africa in supporting Renamo, since it can only "lure more Russians and Cubans to South Africa."

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Dlamini Congratulates Chissano

MB071723 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Sotja Dlamini, has on behalf of His Majesty King Mswati III today expressed happiness and congratulations to Mozambique's new president, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, on his unanimous election to the highest post of the great country, the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A statment said: It was our fervent hope and prayer that your excellency's long experience and wisdom will enable you to guide the illustrious Mozambican nation to further dimensions of economic development and prosperity under the banner of peace and tranquility. The prime minister said his majesty and the entire Swazi nation are confident that under inspiration of Mr Chissano's leadership the cordial relations existing between Swaziland and Mozambique will be further enhanced and grow from strength to strength.

ZAMBIA

USSR Commitment to Anti-Apartheid Struggle Hailed

MB071336 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade President Kaunda has hailed the Soviet Union's commitment to southern Africa's struggle against apartheid. Comrade Kaunda said the Soviet Union's commitment to the struggle was unquestionable. In a message of congratulations to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, Comrade Kaunda said Zambia has also drawn inspiration by recent Soviet statements that showed that it was a peace-loving country.

ZIMBABWE

Government Denies Plan for Coup in Malawi

MB072026 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Harare — The government has (?depicted) allegations by Pik Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, relating to what he referred to as a joint Mozambican-Zimbabwe plan to overthrow the Governemnt of Malawi as an unmitigated pack of lies which only (?amplifies) the part of the propaganda campaign to divert world attention from the racist regime's assassination of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The statement issued in the capital today by the Ministry of Information said the evidence is undoubtedly based on forgeries of documents unashamedly stolen by the racists at the Mozambican plane in which President Machel died. The statement said the Government of Zimbabwe categorically denies that there was any discussion at any time between itself and the Government of Mozambique of the desirability of bringing about a change of government in Malawi.

The statement also says the Government of Zimbabwe has always maintained an inflexible international stand in the region and (?steadfastly) continues to observe international law and that it does not like the South African apartheid regime to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. The statement said, accordingly, our military operations in Mozambique have never been nor can they ever in future be operations against Malawi. Their purpose has always been clearly defined and clearly understood by not only Mozambique, but also by the other Frontline States.

Mugabe Receives Gorbachev Message Praising NAM

MB061320 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has praised the stand taken by the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in Harare on the question of world peace and disarmament. The Soviet leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, applauded the movement for (?appealing) for a superpower summit to discuss arms control and the dangers of a nuclear war threatening to engulf the world.

In a statement addressed to the chairman of the movement, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, the Soviet leader expressed Moscow's readiness to continue arms talks with the United States. Comrade Gorbachev said the position adopted by the eighth summit of NAM in September demonstrated the movement's (?politcal) will to see Washington and Moscow reach an arms control agreement.

Mugabe, Banana Send Congratulations to USSR

MB070704 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] President Banana and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, have sent congratulatory messages to the Soviet Union on the occasion of that country's 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Comrade Mugabe said southern Africa is grateful for the assistance which it continues to receive from the USSR and other socialist countries.

New Oil Refinery To Serve Neighboring States

MB021651 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The government has decided to build a new oil refinery at Feruka near Mutare to cater for the needs of Zimbabwe and the entire southern African region. The minister of energy, water resources, and development, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, said a team of experts has already started working on the multimillion-dollar project and a report will be submitted to the cabinet soon.

Comrade Kangai said early feasibility studies have shown that the old Feruka refinery cannot be rehabilitated. The old refinery was designed to process light crude oil only. The minister noted that the new refinery will process light, heavy, and any other crude oil, not only for Zimbabwe but for the country's regional neighbors.

Comrade Kangai confirmed that Iran has indicated that it is prepared to finance such a project. He also said Mutare will be geared for further expansion in view of the development of the Beira corridor, as more business will be conducted from the eastern border city.